EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,606 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942 昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可 Price 8 Sen

ANTI-BRITISH UPRISINGS FIRE ALL INDIAN PEOPLE; TO HOLD GANDHI TILL END

Now on Bigger Scale and Getting Out of Control

HURE TRIBE REVOLTS

Parachutists Used to Quell Rebels in Sind Province

Nichi Nichi

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 10.—The fury of the anti-British disturbance which was resumed Wednesday on a larger scale than before is raging all over India and getting out of control.

In Bombay, Poona, Madras and several other places, the infuriated masses set fire to post offices, police stations and many more government institutions. The British authorities arrested many leaders for these demonstrations.

At Bangalore of the Mysore Province, three Indian newspapermen are reported to have been taken into custody.

In Bombay the disturbance was reported so intense that the police fired upon the masses four different times. They arrested 350 Indians including 150 women, Wednesday.

At Wardha seven demonstrators and 53 women were held, while in Karachi the police station and government institutions were attacked by the Indian masses resulting in the arrest of 250.

Rioters of Calcutta stoned and overturned city cars and buses and as a result two leaders were taken in, while in Bihar, convicts imprisoned there broke jail and troops were immediately called to quell the jail break. Twenty-eight prisoners were shot to death, while many were severely wounded.

Prisoners Break Jail

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 10.—Sixty convicts in the Bhagalpur Prison in the eastern part of Bihar Province broke jail September 9, attacking the police station and setting fire to a factory, information reaching here from New Delhi discloses. The Indian Government instantly dispatched army forces to the scene of disturbances and most of the prison-breakers were recaptured.

The minds of the people having been very much agitated by the same incident, civil uprisings are very liable to break out, it was announced by the Provincial Government.

In Bombay, meanwhile, thousands of people paraded through the city in demonstration and clashed with the police who tried to disband the processions. The disturbance resulted in the disruption of city traffic.

Subsequently, the Government sent forces to the spot, who fired on the masses, resulting in six dead and many others severely wounded.

The rebellion did not subside until night. Hundreds of people were arrested by the police. In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Government issued an order prohibiting the people from going out of their homes.

In the meantime, the people who assembled in the park of New Delhi, capital of India, and who were going to start a demonstration, were disbanded by the police.

In the Central Provinces, some 500 leaders of civil rebellion were arrested.

Indian Convicts Killed

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Twenty prisoners were killed and 87 others injured when 600 convicts imprisoned in the Behagalpur Central Prison recently attempted a prison-break, the Bihar Provincial Government announced today, according to a Reuters report from Patna.

Two policemen, including an assistant superintendant, reportedly were burned to death and three other policemen killed. The large number of casualties among the convicts resulted when guards fired on the prisoners.

The Provincial Government announced that no political motive was involved in the incident, and that peace and order have been fully restored.

Hure Tribe in Revolt

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, September 10.—The re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Gandhi—Indian Sage

FILM DRIVE'S PLANS FOR SOUTH DECIDED

2 Firms Will Supersede Nanyo Eiga Kyokai—Duties Mapped Out

WORK WITH GOVERNMENT

Board of Information Has Full Approval of Civil Enterprisers

The platform for the "Motion Picture Campaign" in the Southern Regions was mapped out at the Vice-Ministers' conference held on Thursday.

According to the program, the existing Nanyo Eiga Kyokai (The South Seas Motion Picture Corporation) will be disorganized and the Eiga Haikyu Sha (The Motion Picture Distribution Company) will heretofore take charge of the distribution of moving pictures and materials for cinema production, importation and exportation of motion pictures and the management of major cinema halls in the Southern Regions, while the production of news and culture films will be carried out by the Nippon Eiga Sha (Japan Motion Picture Company).

These two companies will conduct the motion picture campaign in close connection with the Board of Information, the War, Navy and Foreign Ministries so that nothing will be left undone for the enlightenment of the inhabitants of the Southern Regions.

In order to inform the civil cinema enterprisers of the new plan, a conference was held at the Board of Information on Thursday with the representatives of the Government and the cinema industry attending.

The enterprisers' side, represented by Mr. Furuno, president of the Japan Motion Picture Company, Mr. Uemura, president of the Motion Picture Distribution Company, Mr. Shirai, vice-president of the Shochiku Company, Mr. Ohashi, president of the Toho Company, Mr. Kawai, director of the Daiei Company and Mr. Kido, president of he South Seas Motion Picture Company, approved the said plan.

Referring to the reformation of the film industry in the Southern Regions, Tatsuo Hoshino of the Japan Motion Picture Company stated: "The motion pictures produced on the spot, that is in the Southern Regions, are to be divided into two; namely, those which will be shown on the spot and those to be exported to Japan. In the future, it will be necessary for the local film companies to produce pictures specially for showing in the Souther Regions.

"The cinema campaign in the South will be confronted by many difficult problems, as the languages and customs are different in respective areas in the South Seas and, moreover, careful consideration must be given to the Chinese residents."

New Surabaya Mayor Reports

Domei

SURABAYA, September 10.—Shigeharu Nakaya, newly-appointed Mayor of Surabaya, proceeded to the Municipal Office for the first time this morning and delivered an address to the staff members, following which, he visited the Army, Navy and other circles to report his assumption of office.

Churchill Makes Announcement at House Of Commons

POLICY UNCHANGED

Hindu Leader Reported Will Confer With Viceroy Linlithgow

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced before the House of Commons today that Mahatma Gandhi would be kept in the present state of detention until the end of the present war, in discussing the Indian problem.

He also said that the British policy as regards India has not changed at all since the time of the visit to India of Sir Stafford Cripps.

Supports Cripps' Proposal

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, September 10.—Referring to the Indian problem in the House of Commons, Winston Churchill, British Premier, clarified the British attitude toward India, stressing his wholehearted support for the Cripps' proposal that India would be accorded a status of a dominion after the war, Reuters reports from London.

With regard to the successive uprisings and the disobedience movement in India, Premier Churchill tried to cover the actual situations by optimistic remarks. He is reported to have declared:

"The situation in India is being gradually alleviated. The British proposal Sir Stafford Cripps carried to India is the policy decided by Britain and by the British Parliament. We are detailing a large mass of British troops to India."

Hindus and Muslims Agree

Shynam Prasad Mookerjee, President of the Hindu Masahaba Party, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of All-Indian Muslim League, during their meeting September 8 in Punjab Province, discussed the current political unrest and agreed to exert efforts for the settlement of the prevailing disturbances in India, the Asahi reported from Canton, according to Domei.

The report added that the agreement, the two presidents reached, is said to be so constructive in nature that when referred to London, it will receive favorable consideration by the British Government.

Mookerjee to Meet Viceroy

Nichi Nichi

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 10.—Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, President of the Hindu Mahasaba Party, is reported to have arranged a meeting with Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India, for a conference.

Indians Honor Japanese

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 9.—In honor of the Japanese soldiers killed in the Malay operations, the Shonan branch of the India Independence League held a memorial service at 4 p.m. today at the Higashi-Honganji Temple here. Approximately 100 Japanese residents and many Indians in this city were present at the function.

The conference as reported will touch on the resolutions passed by the meeting of the Working Committe of the Hindu Mahasaba Party, which follow:

1. Immediate declaration of Indian independence and the Party's demand to the British Government for the commencement of negotiations between the major political parties in India and the British Government.

2. Establishment of the Indian National Government.

3. Formation of the Indian national army in accordance with the policy decided at the Allies' military conference, in which Indian representatives of the national government participated.

The outcome of the conference is being watched with keen interest inasmuch as it is the first meeting to be conducted between the British Governor-General of India and an Indian leader since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues.

UPRISINGS IN EIRE TURNING TO WORSE WITH 100 ARRESTS

Policeman in Dublin Shot Dead By Three Rebels Who Escape

2 MORE KILLED AT BORDER

London Urges Army Court To Curb Terrorists; Belfast Made Danger Zone

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 10.—According to a Havas dispatch reaching here, some 100 Irish rebels were arrested by the police during the last week. Despite the utmost efforts of the police to suppress the uprisings, the situation is threatening to become more and more aggravated.

On September 9, a policeman of the Dublin Police Station named David O'Brien was shot dead by three rebels. The criminals are said to have fled somewhere by motorcycles, the Havas report revealed.

In the meantime, a telegraphic message to a local newspaper, which had been delayed in transmission owing to the censorship of the British authorities, disclosed that two constables were shot dead on September 7 at a place near the Irish border.

Meanwhile three Irish youths were arrested on a charge of secreting illegal documents and arms. Also, the same message reported that members of the Irish Republican Army attacked a certain police station in Ulster.

Tribunal in Ulster Urged

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—Owing to the growing possibility of widespread disturbances in Northern Ireland as the result of activities of the Irish Republican Army, various circles in London have begun to demand the establishment of a military tribunal in Ulster, as in Eire, with the power to pronounce the sentence of death over terrorists, who are found guilty, according to London reports received here today.

Other dispatches, meanwhile, reported that the whole town of Belfast has been declared a danger zone, and the re-enforced police are making an intensive house-to-house search for suspicious elements.

Ulster authorities have strengthened border guards in view of the fact they claim there are indications that terrorists in Ulster are getting aid from sympathizers in Eire.

SPOKESMAN BLASTS PERSECUTION OF U.S. SHOWN TO JAPANESE

Hori Calls Treatment of Internees Unfair, Inhuman, Unjustifiable

REVEALS FULL DETAILS

Declares America Has Added Most Infamous Chapter to Human History

In a statement issued to the press at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, today, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, severely attacked the United States Government for the unfair, unjustifiable and inhuman treatment meted out to the Japanese evacuees and internees at the hands of the American authorities.

Mr. Hori revealed in detail the cruel persecution practiced upon the helpless Japanese internees by the American officials, on the basis of objective accounts given by actual witnesses and declared: "The American Government is today writing the darkest and the ugliest page of American history, thus adding the most infamous chapter to the annals of human history, 'Persecution in the Land of Liberty.'"

Statement Follows

The text of Mr. Hori's statement follows:

"All American evacuees, including high ranking officials, newspapermen and merchants, who have just returned to the United States on the first exchange of civilian nationals, are now pouring out in unison tales of cruelty and horror alleged to have been suffered by them in Japan. It must be stated frankly and honestly that the Americans were accorded the most considerate treatment as could be expected under war-time conditions and that the tales told by the American repatriates are either utterly unfounded or so exaggerated that they cannot be considered the thoughts of an honest conscience.

"The American Government should have been informed by the International Red Cross representative in Tokyo that our treatment of internees and war prisoners in Japan and Japanese occupied zones is of a high order. No plainer proof exists than in the fact that several thousand American and British nationals still remaining in Shanghai are at this very moment living normal lives with hardly any restraint, still enjoying movies and dancing.

"Whatever may be the fantastic

(Continued on Page 2)

Nisei in Imperial Forces Increase; Many Apply for Positions in Front

Were Formerly Looked Upon With Suspicion—War Gives Them Chance to Show Their True Color

Nisei, or people with Japanese parentage, whose devotion to Japan's cause was often looked on with suspicious eyes, are in reality as faithful subjects of Japan as any of the regular Japanese, it is being attested now as the War of Greater East Asia progresses on and on.

There are at present about 1,100 Niseis in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. From this number these stout and high-spirited sons of Japanese parentage are enlisting as servicemen at the war front. They are taking up arms to advance the cause of their mother country which is fighting a total war. Many who have not joined the fighting forces of Japan are volunteering for positions, as interpreters, in the Army or Navy.

The result is that the number of the Nisei is daily increasing at the front. With this increased number in the Army and Navy, reports of their meritorious services at the front are trickling in.

Soeir Yamashita, managing director of the Nisei Association of Japan, was met Thursday by a Nichi Nichi reporter and sang praises of the Nisei.

"I have often heard unfavorable words about Niseis," Mr. Yamashita said. "They have often been described as Americans with only facial resemblance to Japanese. This remark, I thought, was unavoidable considering the ways in which the Niseis were brought up outside of Japan, for instance in the American way.

"The case became quite different with the Manchurian Incident focussing attention on the Niseis. Those Niseis have all turned remarkably patriotic to their parents' country, though they were scantily favored with chances to express their devotion in an open manner.

"A growing number of Nisei have flung aside their citizenship in their decision to live in Japan. They thought they would be able to find here some work to help increase Japan's prestige and power. These returning Niseis' number attained the height just before the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia. Almost all returned to Japan burning with the desire to fight for Japan.

"I know a young Nisei graduate of an American university, who may be cited as a model example. He is now in service of a research institute. Some time ago he called on me with his face glowing with uncontrollable joy. He said he had just passed his conscription examination as an A-1 candidate for the Imperial Army.

"I would like to join in a Japanese landing force on the American coast," he said with full intention.

"This attitude is shared among all Niseis now. When I think that I had some apprehension about the genuineness of the Nisei's loyalty to Nippon, I feel much ashamed."

AXIS TAKE NEW POSITION IN STALINGRAD FORTRESS; ASTRAKHAN IS BOMBED

Australian Told to Stop Betting on Horses As Enormous Manpower and Time Wasted

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia on Tuesday demanded over the radio that the Australian people refrain from showing excessive interest in horse racing, declaring that the nation should realize the enormous amount of manpower and time wasted, it was reported here today.

The report also revealed that the Australian Prime Minister emphasized that the nation must eat mutton in place of beef and buy Government bonds in place of pari-mutuel tickets.

Curtin Raps Allied Aid

Domei

VICHY, September 9.—Revealing the difficult position in which Australia is placed, John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, declared at today's session of the House of Representatives that he and his military advisers are extremely dissatisfied with the military aid provided by Allied Powers, Havas reported here today from Canberra.

INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH BACK TO NORMALCY

Speed With Which This Accomplished in Malaya and Sumatra Stressed by Official

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 9.—The speed with which various industries in Malaya and Sumatra have been returned to a normal footing was emphasized today by Shigeo Suzuki, Chief of the Industrial Section of the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya, in an interview with the press.

Mr. Suzuki pointed out that most of the industries in Malaya and Sumatra have been restored and production already has entered an active stage.

With reference to rubber, Mr. Suzuki said that immediately following the occupation of Malaya and Sumatra, Japanese authorities commenced investigations to ascertain the extent of the damage done to rubber plantations by the enemy.

Small Damage

Through these investigations, it was found that the damage in Sumatra was extremely small with approximately 70 per cent of the production capacity remaining at the pre-war standard.

While management of rubber plantations in Malaya by enemy nationals was practically stranded in Sumatra the rubber plantations, except those in the eastern coastal regions and in a part of Atjeh, were managed by natives who employed primitive production methods.

Mr. Suzuki pointed out that rubber plantations which were managed by enemy nationals in Malaya and Sumatra now are being operated by the Japanese Shonan Rubber Association. He added that the authorities now have adopted a positive policy for rubber production in line with the Commodity Mobilization Plan.

When arrangements are completed, Mr. Suzuki said, Sumatra will be able to produce 70 per cent of the total output prior to the War of Greater East Asia.

As for palm oil, Mr. Suzuki went on, the Showa Rubber Company is engaged in its production. He pointed out that palm oil is produced mainly in the states of Johore and Negri Sembilan. He explained that prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the export capacity of palm oil in Malaya was approximately 65,000 tons while that in Sumatra was about 155,000 tons.

Palm oil in Sumatra, Mr. Suzuki continued, is produced along the eastern coastal regions. Most of the plantations damaged by the enemy have nearly been repaired and every effort is being made to repair tanks, he said.

Turning to the production of copra oil, the official said that the center of copra oil production is Sumatra, while oil press factories are situated in Penang and on Shonan Island, Sumatra, he added, is adapted to the growing of jute.

Cultivating Cotton

As for raw cotton and castor oil, Mr. Suzuki declared that raw cotton is now being cultivated in southern Sumatra with the Higashiyama Farm Company engaged chiefly in the improvement and increasing of the cotton crop. Studies are being made for the production of castor oil, he added.

Malaya and Sumatra, Mr. Suzuki continued, have been the centers of the fishing industry in the southern regions, and the Japan Fishing Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

RULE AID BODY PLANS PUBLIC WILL ORGANS

Will Set Up 3 Committees to Settle Peoples' Welfare Problems

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, with a view to bringing about the smooth realization of various economic controls among the nation, thus to contribute to the peoples' welfare, will establish special organs charged to listen to and properly attend to the wishes of the people, it was agreed upon at Thursday's meeting of the permanent directors of the association.

The proposed organs, according to vernacular papers, will be known as the First and Second Committees, whose duties will be to attend to the popular will, and an Investigation Committee to carry out an actual survey of the living conditions throughout the country. The appointment of the members of the Committees, which will include experts in various lines as well as the Permanent Directors and Councilors of the association is expected to be decided at the directors' meeting scheduled to sit next Tuesday, September 15.

The new systems of the projected organs, as mapped out at Thursday's meeting, are reported to be of the following nature:

The First Committee will attend to the popular wants. It will daily listen to the people's desires and complaints which can be sent in orally or in written form. They will be taken up for consideration at the Committee's session, to be held alternately by each of the sub-divisions of the committee. After deliberation, the committee will properly dispose of the matters, by reporting them to the Government or requesting some civilian bodies to consider the proposed items.

The Second Committee will only take up for deliberation the important matters among those brought up for consideration by the First Committee. These matters, when regarded as very important by the committee, will be referred to the meetings of the Permanent Directors, which will be held once every week.

Both the First and Second Committees, after their due disposal of the popular wants, will report the results to the particular man or woman from whom the matter was brought to their attention.

Regarding the Investigation Committee whose duty is to closely survey the living condition of the people, it will be organized each time the occasion rises.

MANCHOU BOYS FOR JAPAN

30 Youths to Participate in Labor Service at Ise Shrines

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—The Manchoukuo Concordia Association has decided to send 30 representative members of Young Men's Associations in Kirin and Pingkiang Provinces to Japan to participate in labor service at the Grand Shrines of Ise in compliance with a request of the Japan Youths' Association.

The Manchoukuoan youths will leave Hsinking on September 26 and arrive at Uji-Yamada on September 29.

Luftwaffe Cooperates With Land Forces, Says High Command

77 TANKS SMASHED

German Patrol Boats Down Two British Craft in Channel

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 10.—The German High Command announced today that;

1. German forces operating in the Stalingrad front maintaining close cooperation with the German air units, occupied another strong Soviet position.

2. German air units raided Astrakhan on the mouth of the Volga River yesterday, and bombed harbor facilities at the port and also the surrounding areas. Also, German planes bombed the Soviet airfield, east of the Volga River.

Fortified Positions

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Crack German forces with the assistance of the Luftwaffe yesterday captured strongly fortified and fiercely defended position of the fortress of Stalingrad, the High Command announced today.

One contingent of a German panzer division repelled an enemy attack yesterday on the Terek River and destroyed one enemy battery after penetrating their artillery positions.

Supported by Luftwaffe formations, the Germans repulsed strong enemy infantry and tank columns which resumed attacks in the area of Rzhev and destroyed 77 enemy tanks in hard fought battles.

Meanwhile, singly flying British planes which passed over western Germany at noon and during the evening hours of September 9, did minor damages by dropping few incendiaries, while German patrol boats downed two British aircraft in the Channel, the High Command added.

Describes Stalingrad Battle

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, September 10.—The furious battle now raging in the Stalingrad front with both the Soviet and German sides using the latest weapons and new strategy, is described by a United Press correspondent in a report sent from Moscow yesterday as follows:

"When German mechanized infantry corps attacked the narrow area in the west of Stalingrad, the Soviet forces retreated. German offensive is daily becoming more fierce than ever with the united activity of the land and air forces.

"In the west of Stalingrad, the Soviet troops are barely able to check the German onrush, but even in this sector, the German operation by the land and air units in close cooperation is mounting superior every day. Concerning the superior activity of the German air units, the Izvestia, a Moscow newspaper, reported that German airplanes are constantly raiding Soviet positions.

"The area southwest of Stalingrad is very difficult to defend as there is no natural obstruction, being only small hills and shallow valleys, with only a few villages without any forest. The Soviet forces have dug deep trenches to avoid bombing from the air, and are also trying to resist the German advance by artillery fire."

128 Soviet Planes Downed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 10.—The whole day yesterday, German air units constantly bombed the city of Stalingrad and Soviet positions in the suburbs, and particularly destroyed many tanks thoroughly, it is reported by the German News Agency, DNB.

It reports that on September 9 alone, German bombers and fighters shot down 128 Soviet planes.

Luftwaffe Bombs Astrakhan

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 9.—The German High Command announced today:

1. German air units bombed the port facilities of Astrakhan on the mouth of the Volga River today.

2. German air units carried out

(Continued on Page 3)

HUGE STRIDES MADE BY CULTURE IN JAVA

Japanese Language, '3-A' Movement Popular, Says Army Scribe Asano

Domei

HAIKOW, Hainan Island, September 10.—Cultural reconstruction in Java is in full swing, and the Japanese language is rapidly becoming one of the most popular languages among the people of the Island, declared Koh Asano, member of the Army Press Section, on his arrival here today en route to Tokyo following an extensive inspection tour of Java.

Mr. Asano said that the "Three-A" movement in Java whose slogans are "Japan, the Light of Asia; Japan, the Mother of Asia; Japan, the Leader of Asia," has permeated into every stratum of society and has apparently become the foundation of the popular movement in Java.

He said that the "Three-A" movement has virtually replaced the "V" for victory movement which was conducted under the Dutch Government, adding the word "V" which was posted in many parts of leading cities in Java has now been obliterated by "A" stickers of the "Three-A" movement.

"During my stay in Java, we published a paper called 'Asia Rajah' in the native language jointly with the native population, and it proved a great success," Mr. Asano stated.

"We also established a military training camp for training boys from 16 to 25 years of age, and that also achieved a great result," he declared, adding that he thought the Japanese administration should take the greatest care in treating the Indonesians so that the expectations they place in Japan and the Japanese might be fulfilled.

Germans Capture Fortified Position In Stalingrad Area

(Continued From Page 1)

a night raid on the Soviet airfields around Stalingrad in the east of the Volga River.

3. Soviet forces made several attacks on the area south of the Ladoga Lake and the neighborhood of Leningrad, but every time German troops repulsed them, destroying 37 Soviet boats which attempted to cross the river at a certain point.

Advancing Toward Tuapse

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 9.—German units that landed at a point 55 kilometers northwest of Tuapse, on September 2, have already occupied most of the road connecting Novorossisk and Tuapse, two important ports on the coast of the Black Sea, and they are now steadily advancing toward Tuapse. The port of Tuapse is thus in serious danger.

Italian Casualties Announced

Domei

ROME, September 9.—In battles on the Egyptian front during the month of August, a total of 7,428 Italian troops were killed, wounded or listed as missing, the High Command announced today. The casualties were revealed to include 580 dead, 892 injured and 5,956 missing.

Other losses during the month were listed:

1. Eastern Front: 280 dead, 947 wounded and 500 missing.
2. Balkan Front: 295 dead, 387 wounded and 31 missing.
3. Navy: 39 dead, 143 wounded and 109 missing.
4. Air: 42 dead, 85 wounded and 10 missing.

Anti-British Acts Fire All Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

ligious headquarters of the Hure tribe in Sind Province is reported to have been demolished by an order of the British Indian Government.

Infuriated by this outrageous measure taken against them, the Hure tribesmen have revolted and they are harassing the British with defiance over the whole province.

The British troops are reported to have organized an expeditionary army in cooperation with the police to control the demonstrations.

In attacking the Hure tribe, the British are reported to have resorted to the use of parachute troops.

Police Make Raid

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The British police authorities in carrying out raids, within a period of several days, in schools, universities and liquor shops arrested about 60 members of the Indian National Congress Party, according to a British News Agency report reaching Amsterdam from Pashawar.

Meanwhile, according to the same source, in Bombay 350 Indians, including 120 women, were arrested yesterday. In New Delhi several Indians also were arrested, it was further reported.

Press Comments

Friday, September 11

ASAHI—U.S. President's Confession of Anguish
NICHI NICHI—Anglo-American Leaders Confess Their Desperate Anxieties
YOMIURI-HOCHI—America in Worry Over Adverse Inflation
KOKUMIN—Realization of America's Wartime Preparedness

U.S. President's Confession Of Anguish

ASAHI—The privileged position which the United States is now enjoying amid the World War consists in its remoteness from the various theaters of war and the incomparable abundance of natural resources. Yet, President Roosevelt's broadcast on September 7 revealed the fact that even the United States with those advantages is suffering more and more from a profound inconsistency.

What the people of the United States desire above all is the maintenance of the comparatively high living standard made possible by the abundant resources and machinery and which was tending to make them inordinately pleasure-seeking. Before the war broke out, the American people refused to enter the war mainly on account of that desire and for the same reason the wartime reorganization of the country needed since the commencement of hostilities could not be carried out as the administration wished.

If, on top of this, the United States is to take the offensive on four fronts scattered so far apart on the face of the globe, as Roosevelt says, the manpower and materials that must be consumed will be tremendous, so that productivity is bound to run down and the peace industries to wither, resulting in a wholesale lowering of the American standard of living.

From Roosevelt's broadcast speech one can well discern the fact that there is considerable friction between the easy-going wishes of the American people and the stern necessities of war, which is tending to impair the smooth working of wartime measures themselves. Moreover, it is seen that Congress, representing the will of the people, has been considerably resisting the anti-inflationary policy of the administration which means a lowering of the living standard. Roosevelt reiterates the absolute necessity of lowering the standard of living for the prosecution of war and declares his intention to invoke dictatorial powers the like of which the nation has never yielded to its chief executive in any war in the past. This spells a serious internal dissension and a swing toward dictatorial government in a country which boasts of its democratic and liberalistic tradition.

The whole world is aware that the War of Greater East Asia started in consequence of the arrogant and provocative attitude of the United States in spite of Japan's modest proposals. We cannot help pitying the American people who have been dragged into war, on whose daily life restrictions have been imposed and whose desires and actions have come to be curtailed under dictatorial government, all of which are extremely abhorrent to them, all because they have been guided by blundering leaders. The pity is all the deeper considering that their sacrifices and pains will only increase without any promise of compensation due to the successive defeat of their ill-directed arms. Roosevelt's broadcast is nothing but a confession of the anguish which the United States is now experiencing.

Anglo-American Leaders Confess Their Desperate Anxieties

NICHI NICHI—Both the United States and British leaders are becoming more and more honest in their professions. Shorn of their obvious propaganda, both President Roosevelt's broadcast of September 7 and Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons of September 8 may be considered their true confessions.

The late President Wilson sprouted to the last such terms as justice, democracy and war to end war or war to make the world safe for democracy. He could afford to prattle in that fashion. What a contrast to him is Roosevelt! He declares that this war is war to the knife. Naturally he has not said everything that is in his mind but the broadcast may be regarded as a straight expression of his forebodings. Though rather belatedly, he realizes the necessity of readjusting the wartime structure of his country and the difficulties of managing a people spoilt by generations of loose living. It is only natural that he should become a slave of desperate anxiety.

What a task before him! How to raise the stupendous sums required to pay the cost of the disastrous war? How are the law-despising people to be controlled in order that the anti-inflationary measures may be carried out? How are these things to be accomplished in the face of a people wallowing in their self-complacent dream? In a word, how are the people to be awakened to the astounding reality and heighten their morale?

The Washington authorities are heaping abuses on Japan and the Axis in order to fan the hatred of the people but a wartime structure can never be built on such a flimsy foundation. The only course left to Roosevelt is a policy of compulsion. It is not to be wondered at that in his speech he should have at last betrayed his dictatorial nature.

In the previous World War the United States could afford to take its time in preparations. Even then the doctrinaire President Wilson became a dictator. The United States now finds itself in a position nowhere near the leisurely situation of that day. That the doctrinaire Roosevelt should betray his dictatorial nature nine months after the commencement of hostilities only shows an extreme tardiness. Why? Because war can never be fought on a democratic basis. Democracy is play and no wartime structure can be built on play. Will, then, the dictatorial system of Roosevelt succeed? There is bound to be friction, bottlenecks, lameness, but we believe that finally a dictatorial system will be built up in the United States. Moreover, Roosevelt, ever since he entered the White House, has busied himself laying the foundations for a dictatorial regime. At any rate, we, the people of Japan, need not be surprised even if a complete wartime system should be achieved in the United States.

Just as honest as Roosevelt but much more composed is Churchill. He went to Moscow with the results of his consultations with the United States and following a conference there with the Kremlin leaders and American representatives he reached an understanding with them calculated to strike terror into the enemy. But, Mr. Churchill admits, it is impossible to aid the Soviet Union on account of the poor transportation capacity. Queen of the seven seas until yesterday, Britain has sunk to that.

The misery is not confined to transit difficulties. Britain, as the headquarters of world capitalism, happens to have been the chief exponet of "Down with Bolshevism." Consequently, as soon as it went to war with Germany, the country sought to have the Soviet Union take the Germans in the rear in order to weaken the enemy of Capitalism and at the same time wear out Germany. True to form, Britain entertained this rather nice thought. But it turned out that the Soviet Union was likely to be extinguished long before Germany could be exhausted. Consequently, Britain has been compelled to aid the Soviet Union, much against its inclination. Even this, however, has been found unfeasible because it has not the ships needed. This is a double or triple irony, the more so as the man in charge of this aid to the Soviet Union is Churchill, the extreme rightist among British conservatives and inveterate enemy of Socialism. Moreover, his life as Prime Minister terminated long ago but he must remain at his post simply because there are no statesmen of his caliber to take his place.

America in Worry Over Adverse Inflation

YOMIURI-HOCHI—President Roosevelt in his radio speech on the evening of September 7 laid emphasis especially on the three items, namely, farm products, wages, and tax increase. However, the farming communities which grew wayward through an indulgent policy have begun to hold a latent political power as shown by the counter attack on the Government made in connection with the proposed change of the basis of farm products price calculation, and they are continuing their opposition to the price pegging of the farm products that is disadvantageous to the farm capitalists by resorting to various opposition movements.

Also laborers are making a strong demand for higher wages. The Government, moreover, is in need of courting the favor of laborers for carrying out the Government's wartime schemes, so the official interference in the wages question is proving a great obstacle to the Government. Furthermore, with regard to the increased taxation issue such acts as the excessive profit tax, increased sub tax on profit, and a 10 per cent increase of sales tax, have met with the opposition of Congress, and they were all shelved, while other taxation measures, though passed by Congress, were so largely cut or amended as to nullify the original objective.

The recent radio speech of Roosevelt indicates, both in tone and content, far more seriousness not seen in his speeches of the past. To bring the realization of the President's policy, it would be necessary to fundamentally liquidate the waywardness and easy-goingness of Congress, capitalists, laborers, and the general public, who have been reared in the hot-bed of the historic liberalistic principle. This will decide the fate of American inflation.

Regularization of America's Wartime Preparedness

KOKUMIN—President Roosevelt's broadcast on September 7 indicates America's departure from its erstwhile attitude of hovering between war and domestic administration and a few steps' forward advance toward secure establishment of its wartime preparedness.

This is a fact worthy of especial attention. To be more precise on the point, Roosevelt took up the question of overcoming financial inflation and that of reorganization of the United States domestic structure as urgent necessities of the moment, and in order to solve these problems Roosevelt once again proposed the need of adopting a tax increase, establishing official prices, pegging the prices of farm products, causing absorption of national bonds and enforcing a quota system for important goods and materials for the nation's living. This clearly shows his determination to push on toward firm establishment of America's wartime preparedness in defiance of any strong opposition likely to be presented by American capitalists in general, particularly agricultural capitalists, Congressmen representing agricultural interests and laborers, although such action on the part of Roosevelt may have undesirable effects on election results. Particularly Roosevelt's statement in the course of his speech that "in case Congress does not act, I myself on my whole responsibility will act," thus hinting at his dictatorship, will make the most important key point whereby to judge America's future movements.

Roosevelt's broadcast, on the one hand, bespeaks the foregoing notable changing aspects of the United States, and at the same time, on the other hand, may well be said to have fully disclosed all faults and weaknesses that the United States does have. To make the point clearer, Roosevelt, as is evinced in his latest speech, now so belatedly realized the fact that battle-lines extend throughout the world requiring total-power war efforts and showed his intentions rather hurriedly to build up a national total-power war structure. This fact in itself has revealed America's erstwhile drawbacks.

But, further, Roosevelt said no victory could ever be expected to be won by officers and men of the defense services who think first of their safety or by the nation who consider their pleasures, conveniences or purses first. This statement by Roosevelt indubitably has disclosed the true character of American officers and men of the defense services and also of the American nation as a whole. We feel that the true weaknesses and evils of the United States have now been revealed to us by Roosevelt himself.

Roosevelt also clarified that America at a right opportunity will take an offensive. So long as Roosevelt makes clarification of such an important matter concerning America's strategy and tries to deceive the nation as to America's war defeats suffered and while America is being made to dance simply in an optimistic mood, there is nothing at all in the United States which we need fear. However, if Roosevelt's speech is actually enforced as a matter of policy and measure, America will make a nation against which we must be on the strictest guard.

JAPANESE EVACUEES REACH AFRICAN PORT

831 Nipponese From South Pacific Areas Arrive at Lourenco Marques

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 10.—Carrying 831 Japanese nationals from various south Pacific areas including Australia, the East Indies and New Caledonia, the exchange ship, City of Canterbury, arrived here yesterday morning after a 20-day voyage from Melbourne.

Among the passengers were Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Minister to Australia, and five Thailanders who are on their way home through the courtesy of the Japanese Government.

Japanese evacuees totalled 831 persons with 715 from the former Netherlands East Indies, 88 from New Caledonia, and 28 from New Zealand and Australia.

The Kamakura Maru, meanwhile, was waiting to take aboard these evacuees and will sail from here tomorrow. One Japanese girl died of illness during the voyage from Melbourne, while 39 Japanese internees were reported to have died in Australia and the East Indies since the outbreak of the war.

It was reported more than 3,000 Japanese nationals still remain in Australia and New Zealand.

Gift for the Front

Latest evidence that the people on the home front are ever eager to do their bit in the current war is shown in the above picture. The scene is outside the Hongo-ku office where a collection is being made of used tea leaves to be sent to the front as fodder for the horses of the Japanese Forces.

SPOKESMAN RAPS U.S. PERSECUTION

(Continued From Page 1)

stories of these Americans, they do not compare in the least with the unfair, unjustifiable and inhuman treatment meted out to the Japanese evacuees and internees at the hands of the American authorities. Let me point out a few examples on the basis of objective accounts by actual witnesses.

"Many Japanese evacuees on the point of leaving America were subjected to the least necessary and the most humiliating investigations by the American officials—a detailed description of which makes me breathless with shame. In the investigation before boarding the exchange vessel, they were obliged, regardless of age or sex, to strip off their clothes, a flagrant violation of the mutual agreement on the treatment of their respective nation also.

Used Extreme Methods

"Not satisfied with strip-teasing, the American officials cut open coat lapels and removed the heels of shoes. And on top of all this the Japanese were divested of most of their personal effects; even such trifles as watches, shoes, towels, tooth brushes and shaving creams were not overlooked by the petty American officials to satisfy their own greed. So extreme have been the American methods of investigation and search that quite a number of Japanese even committed suicide to evade the indignities and tortures.

"These are only a few of many examples of American maltreatment of the Japanese. Serious though they were, however, they do not compare in scope and intensity with the treatment accorded every one of Japanese blood who used to reside on the west coast, numbering nearly one hundred and thirty thousands.

"Honest and simple Japanese farmers, businessmen and shopkeepers, they migrated to America first at the invitation of American industry and later to seek a new life in the land of liberty and equality. They worked diligently, reclaimed the wastelands and transformed them into fertile valleys, reared wholesome families, gave the best of American education to their children and annually contributed more than a hundred million dollars to American wealth. Furthermore, to advance their common welfare, they created various Japanese associations which were dedicated only to civic duties and good citizenship. They also established many cultural centers with the genuine desire to introduce the culture of the old Orient to their American neighbors and friends.

"They thought 'America is grand!' Not for a moment did they ever dream of the tragic future which awaited them, the most peaceful, the most industrious and the most law-abiding people in the land of liberty and justice.

Discrimination Rampant

"The first blow was delivered in 1913 in the form of the Alien Land Law of California, a measure followed by other states, which deprived them not only of the right to own land in the future but even the right to keep the land which they had acquired by sheer toil and perseverance.

"Then came the second blow—the Immigration Act of 1924 as a legislation which forever separated parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives. It is easy to imagine how these successive measures stunned and stupefied the Japanese who had always believed 'i can't happen here' in America. However, gallantly and silently they tolerated these discriminations and hardships because they were still permitted to have their humble homes to live in and more because they hoped that some day right-minded Americans in free America would rise and rectify their mistakes.

"This last and lingering hope was shattered to pieces by the third and fatal blow which came with the present War. From their productive lands and profitable businesses and from their homes on the Pacific coast of America built up over the years by honest and patient human toil, they were uprooted almost overnight by presidential decree.

"It took but a moment for the American authorities to dash to pieces not only the result of over fifty years of blood, sweat and tears which contributed to the increasing prosperity of the Pacific coast but also the very soul of the people who devoted their lives to the attainment of a better life and to the welfare of the communities in which they lived. Their civic organizations and cultural centers were sensationally raided by spy-phobia American authorities, and thousands of Japanese were arrested or interned only because they spoke on community welfare and Japanese culture. All the rest of the Japanese regardless of age, sex or nationality, thousands upon thousands of them, were driven out of their established homes without a moment of grace and rounded up like cattle into the stables of various race tracks such as Santa Anita and Tanforan which the American authorities ingeniously called reception centers.

Left Abandoned

"From these stables, they were again herded in a mass involuntary migration into the interior, into heretofore uncultivated desert regions. There they were told 'Folks, help yourselves,' and left to their own resources, their investments of over $100,000,000 in farms alone abandoned, their hardearned savings of many years frozen, their husbands and brothers interned in concentration camps, with no hope for the future and in constant fear of arrest and further compulsory removal.

"Even more cruel, unjust and inhuman is the fact that no exception whatever was made of the nisei, American-born citizens who know no country but America, whose loyalty was devoted to America and who under the Constitution were guaranteed certain inalienable rights among which is the freedom to live and work as they chose, all because their parents were racially Japanese.

"This is what the American authorities have done and are doing this very moment. Has the American Government some convincing evidence to justify its actions in the court of humanity? Is moral decency bankrupt in the United States? Is this what the American Government means by 'free from fear and free from want?' Is it this they are now fighting to protect and maintain? What has become of the war aims of America—the repeated 'assurance of the sovereign equality of people' or the 'abolition of discrimination between people because of race, creed or color?'

"Let the American Government answer these questions themselves. Only let me tell the American people, as well as the world, that whether they know it or not, the American Government is today writing the darkest and the ugliest page of American history, thus adding the most infamous chapter to the annals of human history, 'Persecution in the Land of Liberty.'"

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MANCHOUKUO ARMY IS SET TO HOLD MILITARY REVIEW

In Commemoration of 10th Anniversary of Empire's Foundation

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Army will soon hold a military review in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, it was announced by the Public Peace Department at 10 a.m. today.

To Enshrine War Dead

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—The souls of 3,329 war dead, including 1,667 and 1,662 Japanese and Manchoukuoan officers and men respectively, will be eshrined at the State Foundation Memorial Temple at Huanhsliling in an impressive ceremony, which will be held for two days, beginning September 11, it was revealed today.

The deification will be attended by members of the bereaved families and prominent Government officials.

Industries in South Back to Normalcy

(Continued From Page 1)

pany and the Daijo and Kinjo Fishing Companies have recently commenced activities.

Although there is little or no stock-raising in Malaya, this industry is quite widespread in Sumatra, with sheep raising especially promising, Mr. Suzuki said.

The official concluded his lengthy survey by stressing that great strides have been made and will continue to be made in the advancement of industries in the Malaya-Sumatra area.

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Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 383, 483, 2037, [illegible], 5859, 7603.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

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OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Kansai Notes

The business section of Kobe will lose one of its most well-known landmarks when the large muzzle-loading cannon of ancient vintage will be moved from in front of the premises of J. Witkowski and Company in Higashi-machi, Kobe.

Formerly under a joint Anglo-American-French management, J. Witkowski and Company is now run by a Japanese staff. With plans to remove the office elsewhere, the staff members have decided that the Government could make use of the antique cannon and have subsequently donated the heavy gun to the Government. The landmark will undoubtedly be a contribution toward the nation's war efforts via the melting-pot.

Taken off a Chinese warship shipwrecked off Wada Point some 50 years ago, the cannon was purchased by Witkowsky and Company for the paltry price of $1.00. It has stood as mere decoration in front of the office ever since.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on September 10 included: Mr. K. Kageyama, Mr. T. Tsubogami Mr. Y. Ohba, Mr. H. Nomura, Mr. T. Kandate, Mr K. Tani, Mr. and Mrs. Kamiya.

New arrivals at Hotel New Osaka, September 10:—Mr. Yasuzi Yasunaka; Mr. Kenzi Yoshida; Mr. Yutaka Hukuda; Mr. Issi Kitahara and Mr. Tuyosi Kazii.

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Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,606 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942 Price 15 Sen

NIPPON WILL NOT SHIRK FIGHTING PRESENT WAR FOR 100 YEARS—HIRAIDE

Navy Spokesman Cites Gigantic Scope of Japan's Aims

NO NEED FOR CONCERN

Warns, However, Against Underestimation of Enemy's Productive Power

Captain Hideo Hiraide

Japan will not hesitate to fight the War of Greater East Asia for a hundred years, if necessary, for the accomplishment of its aims, Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, said in an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi this week.

The war will not end with the crushing of the imperialistic ambitions of the United States and Britain and the elimination of their forces from East Asia, he added.

"The object of the present war", Captain Hiraide explained, "is to destroy the old order representing the ambition of America and Britain to control the whole world through money power and might by constructing a new order embracing Greater East Asia, and when this is achieved, to take the initiative in building a new world in which every nation of the world will be in its natural and proper place."

No Occasion for Concern

Captain Hiraide said there is no occasion for concern among the Japanese people about the possibility of the war developing into a long-term struggle because "each day sees Japan strengthening its structure to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and that work of construction is making good progress."

He said a protracted war would be advantageous rather than disadvantageous to Japan, but warned against underestimation of the enemy. This connection he stressed the necessity of possessing a good knowledge of the enemy "because the more we know about them, the stronger will become our determination."

The gist of his article follows:

"The provident always wins, and the improvident always loses, goes an old adage. This is an iron rule for victory in war.

"Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and by dint of the clever strategy and strenuous fighting by the Imperial Forces, the War of Greater East Asia has been progressing favorably for us from the very start, and our strategic position is fast being strengthened. This is traditional of the Imperial Forces.

"Looking at it from a broad viewpoint, however, the success achieved to date has only solidified the initial stage of the war. With the enemy concentrating on the replenishment of its strength in an attempt to turn the tide in its favor, the war, indeed, remains to be fought hereafter.

"No matter how the enemy may replenish its strength, and no matter with what force the enemy may counter-attack us, we must crush it. Nay, we must go a step further and annihilate the enemy's power of resistance. To this end, we must hold sufficient strength in reserve.

Stage of Economic War

"Now that the naval strength the enemy possessed prior to the the start of the war has been fatally diminished, all that the enemy can do is to revamp its armament and to wait for Japan to be exhausted economically with the prolongation of the war. Thus the war has now entered upon a significant stage where economic war will be a factor in deciding the issue of the armed conflict. That must not be forgotten.

"Needless to say, Japan's economy has made great strides. Looking back over the days when the Anglo-American nations branded us as a 'Have-Not, we feel as if we were living in a different world today. However, the enemy, by mobilizing the resources amassed in the past, is making a frantic effort for a counter-attack, and we must not belittle the enemy's effort and ability. In other words, prosecution of an armed war must be backed by not only the maintenance but an expansion of productivity. This is imperative. At no time has this been felt more keenly than now when the whole nation—the military, government and civilians—as one is putting forth its total strength.

"Let us have a glance at America's wartime productivity. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in January boasted that eight million tons was the goal of this year's mercantile shipbuilding and that the figure could be put up to 15 million tons in 1943.

"In July, 1940, the American Navy inaugurated the two-ocean fleet building program or the so-called Stark plan. But the American shipbuilders were cool to, and did not have confidence, in this gigantic building program. Why? The hardest hit in America by the sudden economic depression following the conclusion of the last World War were the shipbuilders. Thus, in 1940, American shipyards were not sufficiently equipped, threatening the Government's program to end in a paper plan.

Pushing Shipbuilding

"Seeing this, the United States Government appropriated $150,000,000 for the building of new shipyards and expansion of existing ones. The greater portion of this appropriation was placed at the disposal of civilian shipbuilders.

"Then, in January, 1941, a further $315,000,000 appropriation was authorized for the construction of new Government shipyards and the expansion of existing ones. Close on the heels of this, at the end of July, 1941, a $580,000,000 appropriation was passed. Reports have it that there were about 200 shipways in the middle of last year. Going on at this rate, the figure, I think, has increased to 350.

"No concrete figures are available regarding the power of the United States for building vessels. Supposing that country has a capacity of building from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons a year, it is possible to conclude that America's building capacity has yet to exceed the number of ships falling prey to the Japanese, German, and Italian navies combined.

"We must not underestimate the potential building power of the United States. Let us look at America's building capacity during the first World War. In 1914, the year which saw the outbreak of the war, America had merchant vessels aggregating 5,300,000 tons.

"The new tonnage which was built in America in 1915 was not more than 170,000. This was increased to 380,000 in 1916. It was 820,000 in the year 1917 which witnessed America's entry into the war.

"Vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,600,000 were built in America in 1918. In the year 1919 which followed the armistice the tonnage built in the American yards was 3,580,000. It was 2,350,000 in 1920.

Large Tonnage Increase

"The year 1921 saw America possessed of vessels aggregating 17,000,000 tons, or three times as many vessels as it owned prior to the war.

"This is a historical fact, which does not warrant a low estimate of America's building capacity.

"America takes pride in talking of building a large number of aircraft carriers and increasing the strength of its air forces by hundreds of airplanes before a year or two are out. All this talk is designed to bolster the morale of the Americans.

"There is no need of magnifying what America is saying. But it requires no intelligence to expect that in the coming years America will exert itself to build naval and merchant vessels and planes. The American battleships, aircraft carriers, and cruisers which have been sunk since the Sea Battle of Hawaii number 45, aggregating approximately 750,000 tons, not counting other ships which have been lost by America. The American planes which have been shot down or smashed during the same period number more than 2,000. The number of merchant vessels which have been lost by America since the beginning of the war is put at 447, with an aggregate tonnage of approximately 2,830,000. From these facts it will be patent that America will be preoccupied with the building of new tonnage in the future.

"In America people are boastfully talking about the additional budget, running into $4,000,000,000 to expand their air force which was approved following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Under this budget, as they tell us, battleships will be converted into aircraft carriers, the designs of more than 10 vessels will be changed, more than 20 merchant vessels will be reconstructed, and about 70 merchant vessels now building will be changed to aircraft carriers.

"There is no need for us to allow ourselves to be struck by the building program of America and go to extremity in guarding ourselves against America. Let me stress that we have to be certain of victory in this building war.

"There is a firm resolve on our part to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively satisfactory end. There is no need to say that there is an equally firm resolve on our part to face a long-term war. In order to triumph over our enemies, we must be possessed with a knowledge about them. The more we know about our enemies, the stronger will become our determination.

"In this connection I should like to stress that we must see that we do not come under the illusion that the military phase of the war is over and that the war has entered on the stage of construction. The chief purpose of construction in the southern area, of which there is much talk at this day, and of the expansion of the nation's industrial capacity is to crush the fighting strength of our enemies and defeat them. At this very moment, America with its vast accumulation of capital is preoccupied with the increase of its navy and air force. Evidently it is its intention to make numbers tell upon us. We must at whatever cost baffle it at the outset, and bring about a complete annihilation of it. It is needless to say that we have complete confidence in our ability to do this. This confidence of ours is to become stronger as the work of construction in the southern area progresses and as the program of expanding the nation's productivity goes forward.

Navy Determined

"Our navy is irrevocably determined to secure lines of defenses and lines for large-scale operations extending over more than 4,000 nautical miles from east to west and from north to south to defeat deliberate counter-attacks by our enemies, and not to stop while there is any single enemy vessel afloat. And it must be borne in mind that our navy has the fighting spirit necessary to carry out this determination. Our navy has the traditional spirit of seeking out enemies and making sure of eliminating them. This spirit was demonstrated in a striking manner when the garrison on Makin Island of the Gilbert Islands, defended themselves successfully in a violent counter-attack by the enemy although they were outnumbered, their strength being only one-tenth that of the enemy, and after a most bloody fight succeeded in beating back the enemy.

"Needless to say, the War of Greater East Asia will not be at an end with the crushing of the ambitions of America and Britain and the elimination of their forces from Greater East Asia.

Object of War

"The object of this war is to destroy the old order representing the ambition of America and Britain to

(Continued on Page 3)

INDIAN PATRIOTS CONTINUE RIOTS AGAINST FOES

Rising Temper of Nationalists Reflected in Nine New Flare-Ups

POLICE STILL USE GUNS

Fire Into Crowd in Bombay to Break Up Demonstration—250 Are Arrested

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—Indian masses are vigorously continuing their anti-British resistance with riots breaking out in nine different places in India, reported a New Delhi dispatch received here, while BBC's New Delhi correspondent indicated that there has been no change in the Indian situation since last week, attesting that conditions have not taken a turn for the better.

In Bombay today, exactly one month since Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned, Indian patriots staged a mass demonstration in defiance of warnings by the police, who fired into the crowd on four different occasions. In the evening, the Bombay police again resorted to firing in order to break up the demonstrators, while 250 Indians are reported to have been made prisoners.

Meanwhile, in New Delhi, amidst a chaotic atmosphere, the Hindu Mahasabha Party held a national conference of its representatives from all over India as a preliminary step toward a movement to consolidate the various factions in India, including the Indians and Mohammedans, into a powerful party. It was reported that the conferees deliberated over political affairs for more than three hours.

JAPANESE EVACUEES ARE IN HIGH SPIRITS

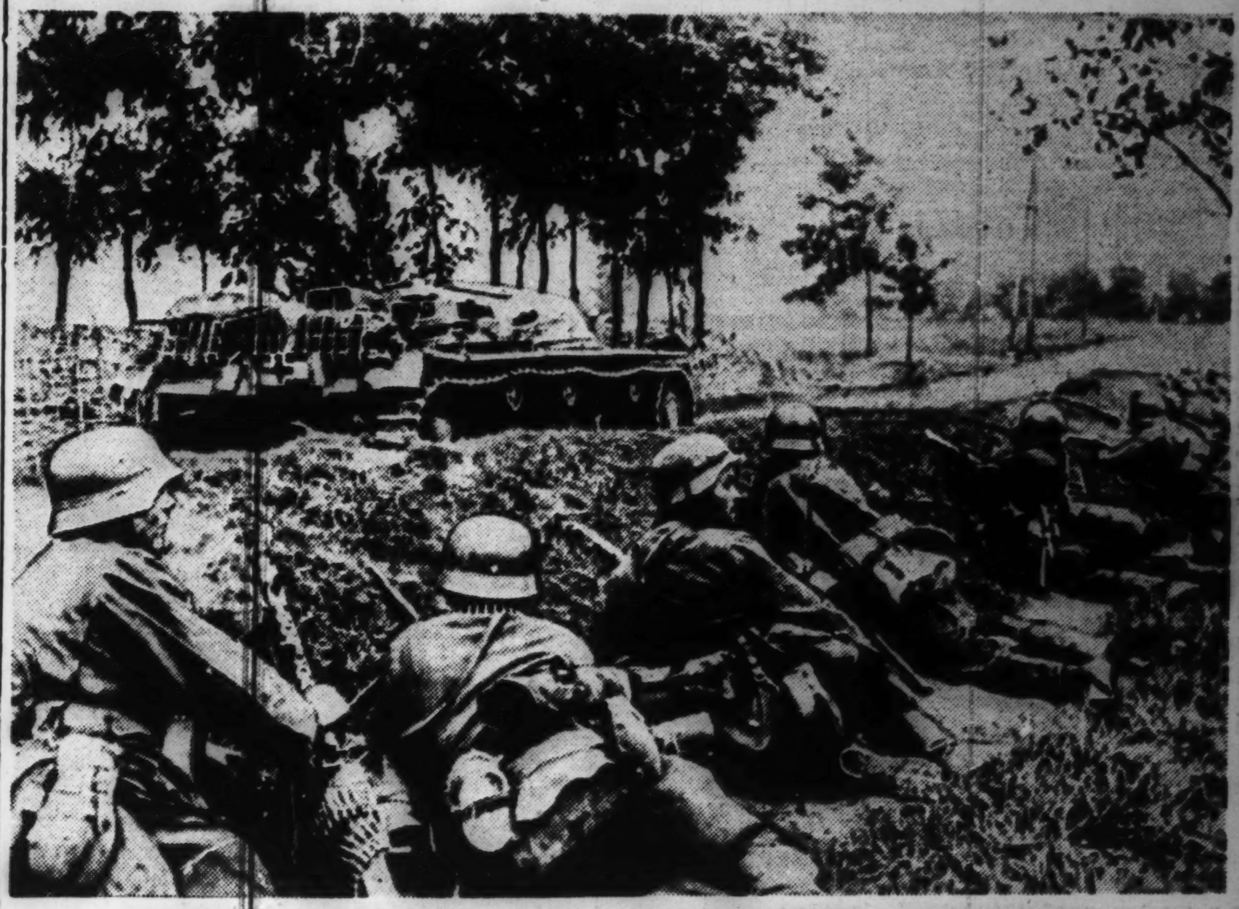
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 9, (From Former Staff Correspondent at Sydney Kurozumi)—The 831 Japanese, formerly, resident in Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, the former Dutch East Indies, etc. and now bound for their victorious fatherland, scattered their long-felt gloom to the four winds when the exchange ship City of Canterbury, with these Japanese on board, dropped anchor at Lourenco Marques alongside the Kamakura Maru. "Banzai!" came from the Kamakura Maru crew in chorus in welcome of the new arrivals.

Prominent among the Japanese reaching here aboard the City of Canterbury are Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia; Consul-General at Sydney Goto and Secretary Fukushima and other diplomats and government officials formerly stationed in the southwestern Pacific areas and who number 34 in all.

These evacuating Japanese are in high spirits. It is a pity, however, that a girl died of pneumonia during the voyage.

POWERFUL GERMAN LAND UNITS CRUSH RESISTANCE TO OCCUPY POSITIONS IN STALINGRAD AREA



GERMAN INFANTRY UNITS APPROACHING STALINGRAD

Nazis Push Back Reds to Take Heights West of Volga Stronghold

SOVIET LOSSES HEAVY

Severe Fighting Also Going on In Northwest and Southwest Sectors

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The Soviet Information Bureau late tonight announced that two fortified sectors on the outskirts of Stalingrad have been abandoned in the face of smashing German assaults.

Meantime, German dispatches said that German forces, which have been hammering at the gates of Stalingrad, have penetrated into the western suburbs of the important Soviet industrial city.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 9.—Sweeping forward with unrelenting power, German infantry units after severe fighting occupied several more Soviet positions situated on heights to the west of Stalingrad, according to an announcement by the German High Command today.

The announcement further revealed that Red counter-attacks to regain their lost positions were frustrated with heavy losses to the Soviet forces. It added, "Fighting is also going on to the northwest of Stalingrad. Part of the Soviet forces that resisted the German attack from positions fortified with buried tanks have been annihilated. Soviet counter-attacks in this sector were also repulsed with heavy casualties."

Violent Artillery Fire

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 9.—Soviet fortresses remaining in and around Stalingrad are now the targets of violent German gunfire as the Germans have occupied important bases to the west of the city and established new positions there in addition to the positions on the south-western heights which had previously fallen into German hands.

The Soviets are still keeping up a stubborn resistance against German tank units.

Fresh German troops are being sent in rapid succession from the rear for an all-out offensive.

Fighting Rages On

Domei

MOSCOW, September 9.—Severe fighting occurred today between defending Red Army and Axis forces in districts west and southwest of Stalingrad and in the Novorossisk and Mozdok sectors, the Soviet Information Board announced late tonight.

In the sector west of Stalingrad, the Red Army, following two days of stubborn resistance against a powerful German infantry and tank unit, retreated to a new position of defense, it stated.

German Bombers Patrol Waters

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—German light bombers on September 8, carried out an offensive patrol over the waters around Britain and the British coastal territory, the German News Agency learned from Military quarters today.

In the course of raids, German and Soviet chasers met in embittered aerial combats. According to reports available thus far, the Soviets lost 24 planes, 18 of which were of Anglo-American origin. All German planes returned safely to their bases, it was learned.

British Troops Strengthened

Domei

ROME, September 9.—The British High Command in Iran has been compelled to reinforce its expeditionary forces stationed in that country as the result of frequent clashes between British soldiers and the Iranian populace, a Stefani correspondent reported today from Ankara.

It is believed that reinforcements dispatched to the unsettled districts are composed mostly of soldiers of the former Polish Army, which re-

(Continued on Page 2)

SOLDIERS IN SOUTH MAKE HUGE SAVINGS

Total of ¥1,537,000 Deposited By Japanese Troops in Surabaya Alone

In compliance with the national savings campaign now being staged in Japan, the Japanese soldiers stationed in the Southern Regions are actively taking part in the movement by saving huge amounts, it was learned today by Domei.

In Surabaya, the Japanese soldiers, since the opening of the Field Post Office there on April 22, have deposited a total of ¥1,537,000, of which ¥560,000 was remitted to Japan.

Reports from Batavia revealed that the Japanese Army men are also doing their utmost to increase the amount of their savings.

Out of an estimated total sum of ¥23,000,000 deposited in Java, they have saved ¥1,000,000.

Meanwhile, in Hongkong, at one time the British town of vanity and reckless spending, the Japanese soldiers are leading the savings movement which is being wholeheartedly followed by the Chinese residents.

From April to July they have saved a total amount of ¥200,000.

High Average Registered

Domei

KAIFENG, September 9.—Soldiers of the Japanese garrison stationed

(Continued on Page 2)

Seijiro Yoshizawa Made Head of Suite Of Mission to China

Seijiro Yoshizawa, former Minister to Canada, has been appointed head of the suite of the three Ambassadors who will shortly be dispatched to Nanking on a return courtesy visit.

Mr. Yoshizawa relieves Mr. Kumaichi Yamamoto, Acting Vice-Foreign Minister, who had been previously appointed to head the suite, but who on account of his appointment as acting Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs is unable to go.

A Cabinet announcement of the appointment of Mr. Yoshizawa as the head of the suite and the relieving of Mr. Yamamoto was made Thursday.

SUPERIOR TRAINING BEHIND WAR GAINS

Japan's Triumphs Not Due to Weakness of Enemy, Avers Admiral Takahashi

That the brilliant series of triumphs in the War of Greater East Asia, first at Pearl Harbor and later in Malaya and other Southern areas, was due not to the weakness of the enemy but to the persistent toil, training and study of the men in Japan's fighting services, was stressed by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, in an interview with the Asahi.

While admitting that the spectacular initial achievements of the Japanese Forces have given the impression to the Japanese people that the Untied States and Britain are weak enemies, the fact is that the brilliant victories were results of the untiring efforts expended by Japanese troops to train themselves to meet every contingency, Admiral Takahashi declared.

He added that the training which was begun immediately after the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-1905, was intensified greatly after the many disarmament conference held in the early 1930's.

The apparent ease with which the Japanese Forces struck at Pearl Harbor, and later smashed down the Malay Peninsula, thrilled the entire Japanese nation as Britain and the United States had long been considered big and powerful opponents, the commentator declared.

U.S. Depending on Industry

Admiral Takahashi observed that the United States is depending upon its productive capacity and industrial power to fight a protracted war. He added significantly, however, that the United States is now worried over the German menace to its sea routes and also over the dam-

(Contonued on Page 3)

ALLIES NOW LIKELY TO STARVE FOR OIL

Acute Lack of Shipping Facilities Holding Up Supply to Consuming Centers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—It is true that the united nations now control 70 per cent of the world's production of oil, but the important question today is not so much that of production as that of its transportation to consuming centers.

In this connection a recent edition of the Illustrated London News stated that the war has cut some of the main oil supply lines between the Middle East and England, through the Mediterranean and between Australia and the East Indies. Between Batavia and Melbourne, oil tankers used to make a dozen round-trips a year, said the weekly magazine, adding that today Australian tankers can manage only five round-trips a year to Abadan, in the Persian Gulf, or to California.

Due to the intensification of German submarine activities, the united nations are facing serious shipping difficulties and may starve for oil amidst an abundance of petroleum if the shipping problem is not solved at once, continued the Illustrated London News.

The English magazine then enumerated the present oil supply routes of the united nations as follows:

San Francisco to Melbourne, via Capetown, three round-trips a year; Abadan to Melbourne, five round-trips; New York to Cairo, via Capetown, three round-trips and New York to Archangel, Murmansk, Edinburgh and Bristol, five round-trips a year.

PRESIDENT RIOS OF CHILE WILL VISIT UNITED STATES

Expected in Washington October 22—Will Inspect Munitions Plants

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile is expected in Washington, on October 22, on a visit to the United States, it was announced today by the Chilean Embassy in Washington, according to Washington dispatches.

The announcement said that President Rios will visit Peru, Equador, Colombia, Panama and Mexico prior to his arrival in Washington.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Chilean President will stay in Washington as a guest of the State and will undertake extensive inspection trips to munitions plants throughout the country.

It is understood that President Rios will visit Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina on his homeward trip from Washington.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, September 11, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

President Roosevelt's Fight Against Inflation

CHUGAI—Since the Japanese attack on Hawaii in which the American Pacific Fleet was destroyed, the American Government has been busily employed on the construction of the foundations of an economic structure necessary to conduct the war. The people of America are luke-warm in their attitude toward the wartime policies of their Government. They have yet to get over the habit of thinking in terms of self-indulgence based on individualistic Liberalism. It is this attitude of theirs that presents the difficulties which have to be overcome by the American Government in placing the country on a real wartime footing.

On the other hand the people of America are slowly coming to realize the actualities of the situation facing their country. The effect of the war upon their daily living is the explanation of the increase there is in their tension. It is noteworthy that the Roosevelt Administration is replacing the policy of misleading its people in regard to the developments of the war by a realistic one of concentrating on the construction of a wartime structure for the country.

The radio speech made by President Roosevelt to his countrymen the other day is quite different in tone from any of his customary fireside talks. The substance of this address shows that the President has determined to construct the sort of national structure which needs be brought about if the war is to be carried on.

In his radio talk the American chief executive paid attention to the question of higher taxation and of stabilizing prices of farm products. Presumably his motive was to head off the growing opposition of his people to his proposal to have dictatorial power given him which are before the Congress.

The President cited conditions as tney existed in the United States following the first World War as an argument in support of the stand that prices of farm products must be brought under control. He made

(Continued on Page 2)

ROOSEVELT THREAT STIRS UPROAR IN U.S.

President Summons Leaders to Discuss Means of Coping With Rising Costs

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—President Roosevelt, in his fireside chat and message to the United States Congress on the 7th, requested special powers to counteract inflationary tendencies in the United States. He added, moreover, that if such a power were not given him by October 1, he would not hesitate to use every power vested in him to accomplish what he sees fit. These remarks, it was said, took the country by storm as such a power will affect the very livelihood of the Americans and the industries in general.

United Press reports from Washington state that Roosevelt summoned the leaders of Congress and discussed with them the necessary legislation to cope with the rising cost of living, advocating at the same time the repeal of the current law which prohibits the fixing of maximum prices for farm products until they shall have reached 110 per cent of parity prices.

According to these leaders the President will also submit a bill to the Congress which will empower him to fix the maximum and minimum wages and prices for farm products. These leaders believe that Congress is not likely to consent to the President's request, but they see the necessity for some sort of an emergency policy to tide over the economic crisis.

It is further reported that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor telephoned the President from Chicago, endorsing the President's stand.

U.S. Needs Arms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 10.—Reports from United States declare that the United States military force will reach 5,000,000 men by the end of this year far surpassing the scheduled 3,600,000. These reports on the other hand reveal that the United States now needs more arms, and will have to reduce the shipments of armaments to Chungking, the Soviet Union and Britain.

Cost of Living to Be Stabilized

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 8.—Reflecting the alarming rising trend of prices in the United States under the strain of the war, the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate will investigate the bill granting the President the power to issue decrees stabilizing the cost of living, it was announced by Senator Prentiss M. Brown, Democrat from Michigan, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

At the same time, Senator Brown appealed to the House of Representatives to support President Roosevelt in his efforts to control the rising prices, the report said, adding that the full text of the newly proposed bill will be disclosed on September 10.

U.S. Ignores Vichy Protest

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—The United States Government bluntly refused to consider Vichy's protest against the American air raid on German occupied France, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The Vichy Government has been protesting to Washington for the air raid by the American air force over Le Havre and Rouer, in which attack many French citizens were killed and injured.

The United States Department yesterday declared in this regard, that the bombing had been made only against such munition factories that are utilized by Germany. It is a matter of course that America wishes, as had been expressed by Pinchney Tuck, United States Charge d'Affaires in Vichy, that the damage inflicted to French people was slight.

New Chief of Staff

Domei

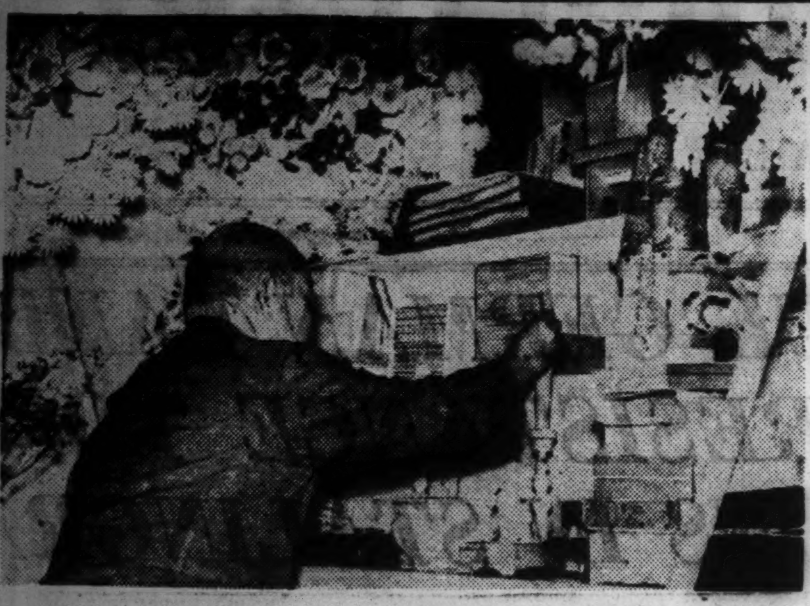
VICHY, September 9.—The United States Army Headquarters in London announced that Brigadier-General Walter Bedell Smith has been appointed Chief of Staff under Lieutenant General Dwight Eisenhauer, commanding officer of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, it was reported today.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the mistake of thinking that the current war is like the first World War. He is deliberating closing his eyes to the fact confronting them that the old world order is giving place to a new one. We can smile at the helplessness of American statesmen who speak about an economic panic in their country after this war. We are afraid that Roosevelt's latest fireside talk has not brought any amount of reassurance to the American people. What the Americans wish to know at this day is the war aims of their country.

Mayor Honors Hero God



Mayor Kishimoto of Tokyo, accompanied by several Municipal officials, visited 12 "military families" beginning with the family of Hero God Major-General Tateo Kato to pay homage to the departed souls of the honored war dead. Photo shows the Mayor worshipping before the family shrine of the late Major-General Kato.

JAPAN PREPARED FOR 100-YEAR WAR

(Continued From Page 1)

control the whole world through money power and might by constructing a new order embracing Greater East Asia, and when this is achieved to take the initiative in building a new world under which every nation of the world will be in its natural and proper place.

"There must not be any doubt that this is not a war following out of a conflict over rights and interests. Put another way, our war aim is to enable ever ynation of the world to have its right of existence based on righteousness established on a firm basis. In achieving this goal we cannot tolerate the acts of aggression of America and Britain based on their imperialistic policies.

"The War of Greater East Asia is a great war of thought. It is a war for a new world order which will be an embodiment of the lofty ideal underlying the founding of our Empire. Through the War of Greater East Asia we seek to bring about a state in Greater East Asia in which the races and nations of this area will live together and prosper together, and to extend this ideal state when it is a reality to the rest of the world. The war will not be at an end with the settlement of the China Affair or with the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is in the nature of things that the war with such aims as that to realize the ideal inspiring, the founding of our Empire should be an affair contracted for a fairly long period. It is not without reason that the War of Greater East Asia is called the 100-year war.

"Looking at this war as a world war of thought, it will be noted that there is something which is a source of worry to America and Britain in their power for conducting the struggle and in the world view on which their war aims are grounded.

Enemy Turning Totalitarian

"Both America and Britain at this day are endeavoring to strengthen their structure necessary to bring the war to a successful issue and it is evidently against their will that they are taking steps for the completion of their totalitarian state. This is a measure based on the old-fashioned world view on which to base efforts to maintain individualistic liberalism. Needless to say, such a view could not claim to be one by which to guide the world at this day when history stands at a turning point.

"Each day sees a further strengthening of our structure allowing us to bring the war to a successful conclusion. The work of construction also is making goood progress. There is no occasion for us to feel any concern about the possibility of the war developing into a long-term struggle. I am convinced that a protracted war will be advantageous to us rather than disadvantageous. What we have to do in the war is to destroy the fighting strength of our enemies in the shortest possible time. We would not hesitate to fight a 100-year war. It is time that we took a firm resolve to face a long drawn-out conflict. The creative power necessary to realize our national idea, will follow out of this resolve. We might fight out the military, production, and thought wars."

MacArthur Leaves for Front

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific, left a few days personally to inspect conditions at the front, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Kwo to Head Review

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—General Kwo En-lin has been named commander of the Grand Military Review which will be held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, it was announced today.

German Land Units Crush Red Resistance

(Continued From Page 1)

cently arrived in Iran en route to the Palestine area.

Four Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, September 10.—The Italian and German planes over Tobruk yesterday, shot down four enemy aircraft, three of which were brought down by German chasers and the other by anti-aircraft batteries, the High Command announced yesterday.

Meanwhile, in an aerial combat over Malta one enemy Spitfire was shot down into the sea, the High Command added.

Mop Up Terrain

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—German infantry troops yesterday overcame the resistance offered by Bolshevist fighting troops in the fortress area of Stalingrad, mopped up the terrain which had been stormed and after hard struggles took additional mountain positions west of the city, the High Command announced today.

Novorossisk Booty Given

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—In the severe battles for the fortress of Novorossisk, Soviet forces lost 6,758 prisoners, apart from great numbers killed, states an official German war communique just issued, adding that 90 guns of various descriptions, 40 tanks, one armored train and several steamers were taken apart from enormous quantities of war materials.

In low-flying attacks, the communique continues, German bombers decimated Soviet columns moving along the coastal road southeast of Novorossisk and the enemy in an unsuccessful counter-attack on the Terek River, lost 65 out of 100 tanks and Axis fighters downed 27 planes over the same area.

Only local fighting was reported from the central sector of the Eastern Front, while on the Leningrad front several Red Army attacks were halted by German counter-attacks.

On September 6 and 7, the Soviet air force lost 125 planes in aerial combats, in which also Italian, Croat and Hungarian fighters had participated. Forty Red planes were also downed by anti-aircraft fire.

German bombers operating on the North African front scored direct hits on enemy tank units and lorry concentrations, as well as on British airports south of Alexandria and in the Suez area.

In daylight attacks over western Germany, three British planes were shot down. Last night, the Luftwaffe released heavy caliber bombs on vital industrial areas in East Anglia.

Tank Units Advance

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—Soviet artillery corps defending the Stalingrad sector are desperately attempting to stem German tank units which are swiftly rumbling ahead, hardly giving Soviet defenders time to catch their breath, according to a front line dispatch of the Red Star, official organ of the Red Army, received here today.

Meantime, Soviet infantry forces were reported to be engaging German troops in hand-to-hand combats despite intensive preparatory bombing by German warplanes.

Maisky Gives Casualty List

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM September 6.—According to a London report, Soviet Ambassador to London Ivan Maisky, at a dinner held by the Royal Air Force in London today, said, "The number of Soviet troops killed or wounded in the Eastern Front is between 6,000 and 7,000 daily. The Soviets are continuing a desperate struggle and its losses are enormous. The air force is the greatest and most effective weapon at any time, and the Soviet Union asks the British to use this weapon with full effectiveness against Germany at present and in the months to come."

Axis Attacks Brug-El-Arab

Domei

ROME, September 7.—Combined German and Italian warplanes yesterday carried out a surprise raid on British anti-aircraft batteries and military barracks in the Brug-el-Arab sector on the Egyptian front, according to reports reaching here today.

Dispatches revealed that three British planes attempting to flee from Axis air bombardments were shot down in flames.

"British mechanized units in the El Alamein sector were subjected to terrific dive-bombing attacks, the report said, adding that many trucks and tanks were destroyed.

EMPEROR RECEIVES BULGARIAN ENVOY

Yanco Peyeff Goes to the Imperial Palace to Present Credentials

His Majesty the Emperor at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning was graciously pleased to receive in audience Yanco Peyeff, first Bulgarian Minister to Japan, at the Imperial Palace. Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently Foreign Minister, attended the audience.

During the audience, the Bulgarian Minister presented to the Throne his credentials.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant gracious words to the Bulgarian envoy after the presentation of the credentials.

Later, Mr. Peyeff was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

Danish Minister Presents Credentials

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—Lars P. Tillitse, first Danish Minister to Manchoukuo, at 11:50 o'clock this morning formally presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at the Imperial Palace.

The new Danish envoy tendered his letter of credence to the Emperor in the presence of Lieutenant-General Hsi Chia, Minister of the Imperial Household, Premier Chang Ching-hui and Foreign Minister Wei Huen-chang.

The Danish Minister retired from the Imperial Palace at noon.

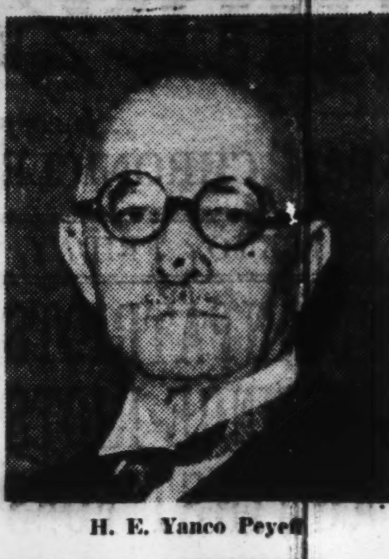
WAR PRISONERS CAMP IS OPENED IN CHOSEN

Domei

KEIJO (Seoul), September 10.—The Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Chosen yesterday announced that war prisoners' camps have been opened at Keijo (Seoul) and Jinsen, both in Chosen, for more than 1,000 prisoners taken by Japanese Forces in operations in the southern regions.

The announcement added that the majority of the war prisoners to be taken into the two newly-opened prisoners' camps are British and American soldiers who took part in battles in Malaya.

Honored



H. E. Yanco Peyeff

Soldiers in South Make Huge Savings

(Continued From Page 1)

here are devoting an average of 40 per cent of their monthly salaries toward war savings and are rigidly controlling their expenses.

The Nagamoto Unit, for example, has savings rules, according to which some of the non-commissioned officers have saved over ¥1,000, and the privates more than ¥150. The privates of this unit, it was disclosed, are saving 80 per cent of their salaries, appropriating only 20 per cent for personal expenses.

To First-class Private Masaharu Akashiro of the Tsuchiya Unit goes the honor of attaining the highest savings rate of 85 per cent. He is said to have recently donated ¥20 to the National Defense Fund. In appreciation to his efforts and faithful military service, he was commended by the unit commander on the occasion of the National Savings Promotion Campaign held today.

PERSONNEL REVISION ANNOUNCED BY NAVY

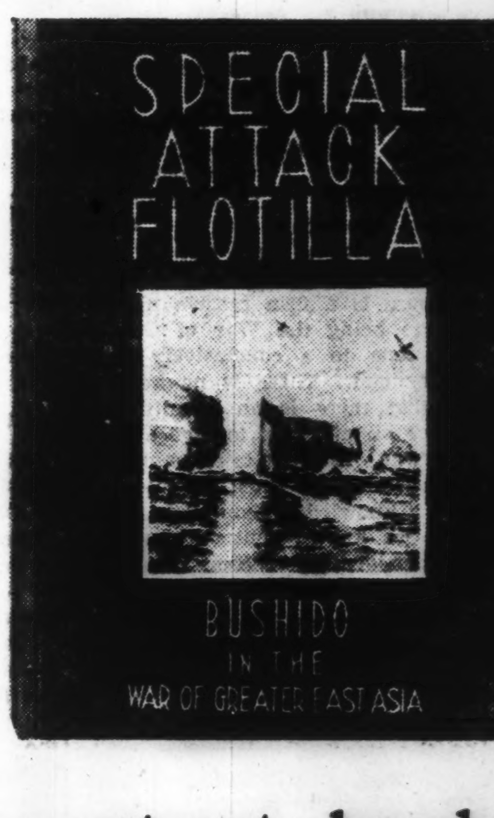
Officials of Chokunin, Sonin, Hannin Ranks Increased—Police Force Created

Following the lead of the War Ministry in increasing the personnel of its system of civilian officials, the Navy Ministry on September 9 announced a revision to be effective immediately of its special system of temporary officials established last December, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

By the revision, the number of full-time chief civil administrators of the Chokunin rank was increased from 12 to 15; full-time civil administrators of the Sonin rank increased from 108 to 144; permanent secretaries of the Sonin rank from 30 to 34, and full-time civil engineers of the Sonin rank from 126 to 177. Each group of secretaries, interpreters, and civil engineers of the Hannin rank was increased from 706 to 855.

In addition to the increase in personnel, a full-time naval police inspectors force and a group of teachers was formed. The police inspectors force will have 300 members of the Hannin rank and the teachers will number 200 of the Hannin-rank. Part time teachers and policemen will also be appointed if necessity arises.

The number of officials now employed by the Army and Navy together adds up to 327 chief civil administrators, 2,953 civil administrators, 2,123 civil engineers, 224 Sonin rank interpreters, 13,695 secretaries, interpreters and engineers, and 368 permanent secretaries; a total of nearly 20,000 taking part in the construction work now progressing rapidly in the occupied zones in the Southern Regions.



An important book which brilliantly re-creates one of the greatest moments in history

THE first book about Bushido in the War of Greater East Asia—a book you should read a second time—and again and again—if you would explore the reasons underlying the strength of Japan's gallant fighting men. It recounts the unmatched heroism of the Nine Hero Gods who gave up their lives in the historic attack on Pearl Harbor after sinking the American battleship Arizona. It gives an insight into the home life, the upbringing, the education and the thoughts of the glorious heroes.

Special Attack Flotilla is a book set in beautiful, easy-to-read type, with no cumbersome footnotes, all integrated into a continuous narrative.

THE WAY OF THE WARRIOR

This book is dedicated to the memory of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Imperial Japanese Navy who gave their lives that the nation might live. Their souls, now enshrined in the hearts of every Japanese, typify the divine soul of the Japanese nation. Their act typifies the precepts of Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, the knightly code which guides all sons of Japan to noble action in both war and peace. That this immortal and incomparable spirit of the nation, represented in the sacrifice of these heroes, may be properly known and remembered is the aim of this expression of tribute.

It is a singular phenomenon that Japan always produces, whenever there is need, great heroes who step forward to offer their lives that the rest of the nation might continue to live. Their sacrifice is not the tragedy of unwilling conscripts led out to slaughter nor the orgasm of frenzied fanatics responding to an emotional urge of the moment. Theirs is the calm and deliberate sacrifice motivated by perfect love and devotion to their country—a love and devotion sanctified by the August Virtues of our Imperial Sovereign. As long as such heroes continue to appear, Japan will continue to flourish in glory as she has since ages eternal.

It is the spirit of Bushido, vitally alive today as in ages past, that produces such heroes as these. These are the men and this the spirit which keep Japan eternally alive and her greatness ever undiminished.

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Situation Wanted

COOK and amah, married couple, with experience, seek position. Apply Box 302, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATOR, many years experience, seeks position. Please address Box 300, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED governess, about 30 years old, speaking German or English, possibly Roman Catholic, wanted by the Italian Consul in Kobe. Reply Baistrocchi, Karuizawa 660 (Shiba K.S.S. 43).

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGNER wants to rent furnished bedroom, bathroom, study and kitchen. Reply to Minkoff, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. Bulgarian.

5-8 room house in Akasaka or Azabu district or near Shimbashi Station, Tokyo Station. Apply Lenz, 90/11 Bluff, Yokohama.

FURNISHED house with six or more rooms wanted by foreigners in Tokyo. Apply Box 299, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

LARGE house, 5-7 rooms, near Shimbashi or Tokyo Station, Azabu or Akasaka. Reply Honkyoku 2-1144, Yokohama.

MEDIUM-SIZE Japanese or foreign house, if possible with garden, wanted to exchange for comfortable bungalow on Yokohama Bluff. Box 662, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL foreign or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, or 1-2 rooms with breakfast, wanted immediately by Swiss gentleman. Apply Weiss, 60-D, Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

WANTED furnished house or 2 furnished rooms by Swiss bachelor in Yokohama. Reply New Grand Hotel, Room 312.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

PIANO, upright, German action, in good condition. Both radio-gramophone, large size. Apply Box 304, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from client. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 306, Japan Times, Yokohama.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED to buy a German or Italian-make car. Must be in excellent condition, with good tires. Apply Yokohama Honkyoku 2-0150.

Instruction

FOREIGN lady gives German private lesson to beginner and conversation. Berlin standard pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee Yen 10 monthly, twice double. Calling no objection, make early reservation, call only. Miss Schwersenz, 43 Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurosawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Lost

STRAYED on September 9th afternoon from 48 Shinzaka-machi (Akasaka-ku) "Wolf," a male Alsatian, 9 months old, black with fawn paws, without collar. News will deeply be appreciated. Reward. Tel. 48-5170.

Professional Notices

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PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel), Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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NATIVES IN CELEBES SEND FOOD TO ARMY

Different Variety Brought in Each Day—Supply Soldiers With New Rice

According to the report by a member of the Navy Press Corps in Kolondale, Celebes, wherever the Japanese Forces are stationed, the native inhabitants bring in a successive procession of rice, vegetables and fowls, according to Domei. A Unit Commander's paternal concern had seen to it that in order to avoid requisitioning of the villagers' supplies, plenty of food had been transported over the muddy roads, so caused by the heavy rains, but the inhabitants did not know this so they brought squashes, potatoes, onions, watermelons—each day a different variety.

"We want the soldiers to eat the new rice," so saying the women and children polish the rice just harvested, pounding awy with the mortar and pestle like a bunch of rabbits in some children's story book.

Inasmuch as the land is lean and the harvest poor, something warm wells up in one's heart when thinking of the unselfishness of the Mori tribes.

Not only do they bring vegetables and rice, but the villagers are not a bit reluctant in offering voluntary service to the Japanese Army. The men of the entire village are divided into three groups to undertake the work of road making, harvesting and water carrying. In the Mori region without any waterway or wells, the carting of water, which must be done from the rivers, constitutes one big work of the marching forces. The Mori tribes willingly perform this task, carrying the water in green bamboo tubes about two meters long, so made by carving out the partitions at the knots. The Moris carting the green bamboo tubes form a long line from the river to the cooking quarters, a distance of four or five cho.

Superior Training Behind War Gains

(Continued From Page 1)

aging blows its sea forces have been dealt by the Japanese Navy.

Even if warships and transports can be constructed according to schedule, Admiral Takahashi pointed out, it is still no easy task to train the necessary crews and officers to man these vessels. Moreover, he added, it will be difficult to erase the effects of the moral blow dealt to the American people by the miserable defeats suffered by the American forces at the hands of the Japanese.

While emphasizing that Japanese officers and men at the front were ready to plunge into battle to repel an enemy, Admiral Takahashi clearly warned against considering the United States a weak enemy.

America Is Big Enemy

The Admiral went on to point out that while the United States is by no means a strong enemy, it is a big enemy. Referring to President Roosevelt's fireside chat, Admiral Takahashi declared that the American President plainly inferred that the United States was prepared for a prolonged war. The commentator asked that the people of Japan be ready to meet any contingencies.

Again referring to Roosevelt's radio address, Admiral Takahashi observed that the American President's appeal for a sacrificing spirit on the part of Americans "has come rather too late." He opined that the President's appeal should have been made immediately after the Japanese Forces had launched their historic attack on Hawaii.

Concluding, Admiral Takahashi voiced the conviction that victory is certain, pointing out that whatever propaganda the enemy may conduct, there is only faith in the certainty of victory when the morale of the officers and men at the front, and those behind the guns, is high and unified.

MASAO SHIBUSAWA PASSES AWAY AT 55

Third Son of Late Viscount Was Prominent Figure in Iron Industry

Masao Shibusawa, Vice-President of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company and head of its Yawata Steel Works died at 3:55 a.m. Thursday at the Nagoya Imperial University Hospital after an illness. He was 55 years of age.

The deceased was the third son of the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa. Once serving as Director of the Ishikawajima Dock-Yard, the Japan Steel Pipe Manufacturnig Company, the Japan-Manchoukuo Iron and Steel Sales Company and other organizations, he was engaged solely in the iron industry.

His remains were brought to Tokyo by the 2:00 p.m. train. Funeral rites will be held by the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1:00 p.m. Saturday.

Manchoukuo After Ten Years of Progressive Effort

Only a decade has rolled by since the birth of the Empire of Manchoukuo, but the nation's progress in this brief period has been epochal. Top: (left to right)-(1) Long-range view of Tatung Road, where business offices as well as department stores congregate; (2) Monument in memory of the blowing up of the Japanese railway, with Lieutenant Kawamoto seen on left relating his recollections of the fateful day to reporters; (3) Newly-wed Japanese girl proudly holds up a castor plant; (4) Exercises by students of the Ohyugamura Young Men's School; Bottom: (left to right)-(1) Tatung Road as it was when construction was begun; (2) Mongolian lads on horse-back enjoy life on the pastures; (3) Mongolian juveniles demonstrating their ability in wrestling. (Photos passed by the War Office)

Scientists to Take Up Post in Hokkaido To Observe Total Solar Eclipse in 1943

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

With the approach of the total solar eclipse, which is expected to be observed on February 5 next year, careful preparations are being carried out by a group of scientists headed by Professor Tsutomu Tanaka of Tokyo Imperial University and other astronomers.

The total solar eclipse which is to been seen in Hokkaido on February 5 next year will not appear for another 92 years in Japan after that date. It has been decided that delegates from various universities and scientific institutions are to be sent to Kushiro, Hokkaido. From Tokyo Imperial University, some 78 scholars and research students headed by assistant Professor Takeshi Tanaka of the Department of Science and by Professor Nagata, will be sent to Obetsu mine north-west of Kushiro.

On arriving there, Professor Tanaka is expected to devote himself to the study of spectrum dynamics by using the eight prismatic spectrography and polarization spectrum, while Professor Nagata will conduct a careful survey of changes in the terrestrial magnetism. Sometime last year, Professor Tanaka went as far as Central China in order to pursue the same investigation. Unfortunately, however, he was unable to conduct his investigation satisfactorily due to bad weather conditions.

This time the place was chosen after minute meteorological observation. It will be some four kilometers away from Kushiro, and 500 kilometers above sea level. Toward the end of last month Professor Tanaka visited the spot and erected a concrete foundation for the mounting of the observatory machine. By the end of October, a roof will be built over the foundation in order to prevent possible damages which might be caused by cold climate.

Professor Tanaka remarked as follows in connection with the coming total solar eclipse: "The place is ideal for observation because of its beautiful landscape and clear air. We are expecting to see the total solar eclipse at 7:51:4 a.m. on February 5. The climate will be as cold as 20 degrees below zero. For the machine, we will use special oil which will not freeze in low temperature, but the difficult problem is how to keep the battery from freezing."

SESSION HELD TO UNIFY AGRICULTURAL BODIES

Directors at Extraordinary Meeting Pledge to Put Forth Every Effort

In connection with the unification of the agricultural corporations in parallel with the simplification of the authorities' administrative machinery, the interested parties are now in touch with the Agriculture and Forestry and Home Ministries, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The paper recalls that the Home Ministry has been inclined to introduce in the next session of the Imperial Diet a bill for the legalization of village and street units. For fear, however, of creating an unfavorable impression on the nation in connection with the legalization of these autonomic units, the Home Ministry authorities will be induced to drop the bill. If so, they will necessarily consider the unification of such a basic form of the national structure as the agricultural corporations which are made up of local cooperative societies and agricultural unions, instead of insisting on the legalization of village and street units.

On the other hand, adds the paper, an agreement was reached at an extraordinary meeting of the Central Agriculture Council on July 20 at which the directors of the council pledged to put forth every effort for the unification of the agricultural corporations so as to mark the starting point of a remarkable expansion of the wartime agricultural industry.

STONE MONUMENT ERECTED FOR NOTED WRITER IZUMI

Friends Also Planning to Build Pattern of Late Author's Study

In order to perpetuate the literary accomplishments of the late Kyoka Izumi, noted author who passed away September 7, 1940, a stone monument was erected yesterday in the compounds of the Yushima Tenjin Shrine in Hongo-ku, Tokyo, states Domei.

A plan is also being contemplated by the late writer's acquaintances to build a room in the library of the Keio University after the pattern of Mr. Izumi's study.

The erection of the stone monument atop the mound in the compounds of the Yushima Tenjin Shrine under which the late author's brush pencils are buried was conducted with due ceremony, with Mrs. Izumi, Ton Satomi, Rimpu Sasagawa and other men of letters attending.

It is to be recalled in conjunction with this project that the bereaved wife of the late author some time ago donated 500 books in Mr. Izumi's possession and 300 volumes of draft of Mr. Izumi's novels and plays to the library of the Keio University.

Former Luxury Liner Burns

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—The United States Navy Department today announced that the new United States transport Wakefield, formerly the de luxe 24,289-ton trans-Atlantic liner Manhattan, has been severely damaged as a result of fire at sea, according to a Washington report.

Dutch Fugitives Meet Trail's End in Celebes

Intrepid Japanese Landing Party Braves Terrors of Jungles to Capture Ex-Commander De Jong and Followers—Thrilling Pursuit Narrated

The last of the Celebes' fugitives has been taken. From the remote corner of the South Seas, from the hamlet of Lembomanents in the Celebes, comes the story of frantic, desolate flight through the bleak solitude of disease-infested swamplands, of grim pursuit through the somber hush of rank, shadowy jungles. From Ryosuke Saito of the Army Press Corps comes the pathetic story of the Celebes' remnant Dutch defenders and their last, feeble stand, of the Imperial Landing Party and their gruelling hardships, their never-ceasing struggle with the elements.

From Tomini Gulf in the north, to Bone Gulf in the south, from Posso Lake in the west, to Tolo Gulf in the east, stretch more than 150 kilometers of solitary wilderness. There are miles upon miles of great, swollen hills, of dense, impenetrable jungles. There are vast stretches of dank, oppressive marshlands, where each step carries potential disaster, where the air is heavy with the threat of lurking malaria.

March Into Wilderness

Through this inferno, in the midst of the dreary, rainy season, from Posso to Kolonodale, covering a distance of 240 kilometers, pushed the Japanese Landing Party. Oftentimes compelled to wade breast-deep in the stagnant waters of the swamps, to hack their way through the thickly tangled vegetation of the jungles, they kept ever upon their deep march into the wilderness. Attacked time and again by irritating skin eruptions, ever threatened by the deadly malaria-carrying mosquitoes, they pushed ahead with only one thought in their mind—to mop up the remnant members of the Celebes defenders.

It rained consistently, a heavy, depressing rain. Often the red, muddy water of the angry river arose more than three feet in height to overflow its banks. In the swirling eddy of the deluge, the crude huts of the natives floated like sodden, aimless matchwood. Here and there, sluggish alligators indolently raised their long snouts from murky waters, eyes fixed in glassy, unseeing stare. Often in the dank, dismal, rainy season, an entire village was left deserted, forlorn, a mute testimony to the constant fear of malaria which eventually drove its inhabitants out.

Through this barbarous land, wading through the swamps, trudging through the jungles, canoing down streams and rivers, struggled the Japanese soldiers. For them, in the achievement of their one objective, there was no barrier. Entrusted with the task of clearing Celebes of her remaining defenders, they recognized no barrier until that commission was fulfilled.

Only De Jong Remained

In the course of their advance, they had finally compelled the surrender of Major Shulmur, former Commander of the Dutch forces in the northern Celebes, and with him they had taken 25 of his men, among whom were six army officers and several Menado government officials. There remained only Lieutenant De Jong, former Commander of the Dutch defense corps at Kolonodale. Although ordered to surrender by the Major, De Jong and his 120 men, misled by false British and American propaganda that Japan's Navy had been annihilated, defied the orders of their superiors and fled into the interior of central Celebes. It was to capture these men that Japanese soldiers penetrated the wilds of untrodden jungles and noisome swamps.

In pursuit of these fugitives, the Japanese troops covered 240 exhaustive kilometers, many times pausing to repair and restore decayed bridges and degenerated roads. Without time to dry their clothes, drenched in sweat and grime, they pushed ever deeper in search of the remaining fugitives. In the lonely interior of these wilds, they finally captured most of De Jong's men. With his dreams dispelled, De Jong, with only a handful of men left, fled further and further into the wilderness. Here, they subsisted upon corn stolen from the natives, and upon what meager food the jungles could provide them.

Unaware of their miserable plight, the staff members of the headquarters of the Allied forces in Australia, believing De Jong and his men to be gallantly withstalling the aggressive attacks of the Japanese, were lauding their "hero of Celebes." In the ardor of their commendation, they dispatched a boat, manned by a crew of 20 and headed by a lieutenant of an engineering unit, to their "hero's" aid. Unfortunately, the ship, Samoa, with her crew, her machine-gun and rifles, carrying a cash bestowment of ¥3,160 and a secret message, were all captured in the waters of Kolonodale.

A few days later, a large-sized American airplane flew across the skies some seven miles south of Kolonodale and unloaded by parachute its cargo of 20 light machine-guns of the Thompson type with 8,200 rounds of ammunition, 10 automatic rifles with 3,000 rounds of ammunition, a cash fund of some ¥6,000, medicine, foodstuffs, and other daily necessities. These, too, with a message informing De Jong that he had been appointed Commander of the Dutch forces in the Celebes and including congratulations from officers and soldiers of the Netherlands East-Indies in Australia, fell into the hands of the Japanese. Unable to benefit from these replenishments, De Jong and his men continued their exhausting, nerve-racking flight through the jungles.

Japanese Press Closer

Gradually narrowing the field of flight, the Japanese Landing Party pressed closer and closer upon the heels of the fugitives. With them were the Mori's one of the Celebes' native tribes. Defying the Dutch Government some 40 years ago, they had repulsed and slain the 80 Dutch soldiers who had come to subdue them. Unable to withstand the attack of the 1,000 soldiers sent later, they had finally acquiesced to Dutch control with the death of their chieftain. For more than 40 years, since their forcible submission to the Dutch yoke, hatred had lain inflaming, ulcerating, rankling like some festerous wound.

With the arrival of the Japanese soldiers, the bitterness which had lain smouldering for 40 long years flared to an erupting point. Eagerly they joined the Japanese in their search. More willing to cooperate with these men from the Land of the Rising Sun, they formed groups of five, guiding them through the confusing wilderness. Forming a corps of more than 1,000, they labored through the sweltering, hot days, through the gloomy, drizzling nights, repairing deteriorated roads and bridges.

More than once in the natural simplicity of their villages, the women, young and old, sang and danced for the weary soldiers. Impromptu songs, they depicted their joy and gladness for a copious harvest, a felicitous wedding, a welcome guest. To the Japanese soldiers they sang, "To rout our enemy, the Japanese soldiers have come, so brave and so handsome. How we rejoice that they watch us dance, sparing us time from their busy hours." The shrill notes of the bamboo flute and the light beat of deer-skin drum beat their glad song in joyful rhythm. Only on these occasions did the Japanese soldiers forget their weary toil, their heart-breaking march through the lonely wilderness of a strange and distant land.

End of the Trail

Thus, ever into the jungle, the soldiers and the natives marched side by side. Tighter grew the snare drawing De Jong and his men, until unable to evade the ever-tightening net, they finally surrendered. Dissheveled, exhausted, afraid, De Jong and his two only remainders met the Japanese soldiers. In the sag of their shoulders, in the bend of their head, in the dullness of their eyes, spoke the story of defeat, dejection, shame. Thus, for them, the long harrowing weeks of degrading flight through the jungles and the swamps came to a stop. For them it was the "end of the trail."

Japanese Ideographs Grace Signboards In Java as Language Gains Popularity

Domei

BATAVIA, September 9.—The diffusion and use of the Japanese language in Java during the short period of six months since the total surrender of the Netherlands East Indies to Japan has been surprisingly swift.

All commercial houses in leading cities in Java such as Batavia, Surabaya, Bandoeng and Semarang, without a single exception have re-written their sign-boards into Japanese while Italian shops are putting up signs reading "Italian owned" written in bold Japanese.

Chinese shops have come to adopt Japanese names such as "Kobe Company" or "Ginza Shops."

Meanwhile, fully awakened to the actualities in East Asia, some of the native Dutch residents in Java are declaring that the day has come for the Dutch to make a fresh start under Japanese guidance.

Thus, September 9, six months to a day since the complete fall of Java to the Japanese, finds the island in an entirely new color which has been completely emancipated from the yoke of Anglo-American-Dutch influence.

Japanese Give Recitals

Domei

SURABAYA, September 9.—Commemorating the occupation of Java by the Imperial Forces, a grand recital contest of Javanese folksongs was held here at the theater attached to the Surabaya Broadcasting Station on Tuesday and Wednesday, under the joint auspices of the City Office of Surabaya and the Publicity Department of the Japanese Army.

General Bismarck Killed

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—General Georg von Bismarck, a divisional commander of German forces on the North African front, was killed in action a few days ago, the High Command announced today.

Murata Concludes China Tour

Goro Murata, news-editor of the Japan Times and Advertiser, returned to Tokyo Wednesday from a six weeks' tour of China.

MEMORIAL PLANNED FOR 'NAVAL MARCH'

Hinako Is Sculptor—Monument Of Stone to Be Set in Hibiya Park

A stone monument for the "Naval March," which was composed by the late Tohkichi Setoguchi, former conductor of the Navy Band, will be erected at a spot near the Music Hall in Hibiya Park, according to the Asahi.

Jitsuzo Hinako, a prominent sculptor, has been requested to produce the model of the monument by an association organized specially for the project with Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired, as its honorary president, Rear-Admiral Kunishige Taketomi as president, and Kohsaku Yamada and Viscount Koei Kyogoku as vice-presidents.

The model of the monument was brought to the Navy Ministry on Wednesday by Mr. Hinako. Made of marble and granite, the monument will be six meters high and 10 meters wide. On it will be engraved naval planes and ships in action as well as the inscription of "Gunkan Koshinkyoku" or the Naval March written by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the musical notes of the same piece. It will be completed by the next Navy Day which falls on May 27, 1943.

It is to be noted, in this connection, that this is the first time when a monument is erected for a musical piece.

RIGHTS OVER CANVASSERS WILL BE TRANSFERRED

Finance Ministry Will Hand Over Control to Life Insurance Association

The right of control over the 200,000 canvassers of all the life insurance companies in the country will be shortly transferred from the Finance Ministry to the Life Insurance Association as a result of the negotiations now in progress between the two parties mentioned above, says the Chugai.

Since the end of last year, the Life Insurance Association has been executing various duties concerning the registration of the canvassers belonging to all life insurance companies in the country. The control over their business activities, however, has been conducted by the police in accordance with the request of the Finance Ministry. In view of the healthy development of the Life Insurance Association since its establishment, all parties concerned have decided to transfer the right of control over the canvassers from the Finance Ministry to the said association.

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Like Father, Like Son, Heroes Are Born of Heroes

MANY EXAMPLES NARRATED

Teachings of Fathers Bear Fruit in Times of Emergency

One thousand two hundred years ago, a coast guard going from East Japan far away to Kyushu sang his feelings in the following poem:

Can I forget the words so dear
Of father and mother, who caressing me.
Bade fortune bide with me whither I go?

The sincere words of the parents, permeated with their wish for their child's safety, had deeply impressed the guard.

A child is most intimate, after all, with the mother. It is remarkable what influence the mother has upon the child. To a child, it is always the mother that comes to his mind when he is happy or when he is sad. Ordinarily, the father does not seem to come to his mind.

We hear of soldiers screaming out "Mother!" upon being hit at the battle field, but we seldom hear of a soldier calling for his father.

To a child, the mother is the dearest person in existence in this world. However, this does not mean that the father is being ignored. On the contrary, the father's existence is so infinitely great that it does not come to the ordinary mind. If the mother's influence is like water that penetrates through one's heart, the father's is like flood and earthquake, stern and powerful.

The father's will is that which appears in Joruri tragedies, in which the father sacrifices his own son for the sake of the young lord. In this strong will that knows no regret after rendering a great sacrifice lies the nobleness of the Japanese father.

The mother caresses the child, while the father instructs the child in silence, according to his principles. There is a book called "Precepts for Fathers" by Shihei Hayashi, whose centenary was celebrated some time ago. Genzui Kusaka, one of Shoin Yoshida's followers, made the following commentary on the book:

'Precepts for Fathers'

"Shihei Hayashi is a man of foresight and profound knowledge. As to his 'Precepts for Fathers,' there are many excellent instructions in it. How can a father expect his son to become a loyal subject unless he, himself, knows the ways and duties of man?"

As expressed in these words of Genzui, the book was written for fathers so that they would be able to act according to principles and set examples for their children.

The father of the late Commander Naoji Iwasa, one of the nine war-gods of the Navy, is said to have had the bearings of an ancient samurai. He constantly instructed his son to be friendly to all, not to tell falsehood, never promise anything that could not be done and to always carry out to the last whatever he believed to be good.

It is also said that upon his marriage, he told his wife to be honest at all times, courteous, and able to set an example to the children. These are all excellent teachings that could well be included in "Precepts for Fathers." It is little wonder, then, that a war-god was born to such a family.

Major-General Kato's Father

The father of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, the war-god of the Army, lived in Hokkaido as a colonial soldier and finally died in the Russo-Japanese War. His home too, it seems, was a well disciplined one.

Although the house had become old and tumbled-down, the father would not try to reconstruct it, saying that it would not be right to touch a house given by the government for his own convenience's sake.

The Major-General's elder brother was named Nofuya (farmer) for, the father had said, it was his and his children's mission to become farmers and look after the land that was granted by the government.

In these words are instilled the respectful spirit of the Japanese who would give his whole self to the nation and completely disregard his individual gains.

We can easily see from these stories that Major-General Kato's father had in him the combined spirit of a farmer resolved to cultivate the land and of a gallant soldier.

He must also have been extremely diligent to remain in Hokkaido even after the system of placing colonial militia was abolished and to expand his land to many times that which was first granted by the government.

Upon his departure to fight in the Russo-Japanese War, he admonished his family to see him off at the gates, and not to come to the station. He then left quietly for the front, never to return.

At the front, he fought under General Nogi in the Third Army, and gallantly gave his life to his country in the great battle of Mukden on March 10.

It is most natural that his two sons grew up to become soldiers. Upon receiving the report of the father's death, his mother summoned her sons and told them to become good soldiers and fulfill the will of their father.

Major-General Kato, then, has become a war-god as a result of his parents' fervent wish. The Major-General himself had written as a child in his school composition that he wished to become a soldier and avenge his father's death. The father and son, although living in separate worlds, were thus bound closely to each other, and both gave their lives for their country.

War-gods are not born by chance. They are the fruit of Japan's unique home training.

Maretsugu Nogi

The influence of the father's education upon the child can best be seen in the childhood life of General Nogi. The General's father, Maretsugu Nogi, was forced to close his home and live a secluded life as punishment for remonstrating with his lord. The father, however, lived quietly and well composed, showing no regret whatsoever.

Meanwhile, American, English, French, and Dutch battleships fired upon Shimonoseki, destroying the Maeda fortress. Maretsugu was greatly peeved upon hearing about the incident and ran out with a spear, but the enemy had already retreated.

Not a speck of freedom or self-indulgence was allowed, of course, in this strict samurai home. Should any comment be made about the food, that same dish would be served at every meal for days. Should young Nogi let his tongue slip and say it was cold, the father immediately made him strip off his clothes in the cold winter night and poured well water over his head to "warm his son up."

The remarkable character of the future General Nogi was thus cultivated in this extremely strict manner that is almost unbelievable when looked at from the free, unrestricted education of today. That the youthful Nogi, who was more literary than military, an introvert and even a weakling, had turned out to be the brave and warm-hearted General Nogi, worshipped by all as a saint, was due to none other than the father's education.

However, more gloriously does the spirit of the father shine when he influences his son naturally by setting a living example than when he gives a strict, well planned education.

If the father dies serving the Throne, so does the son die a martyr in the Imperial Army. If the father dies for the country, so does the son fulfill his duty to the nation and follow his father. This was the case with Major-General Kato, and there were many such cases among the loyal subjects of the Yoshino Period.

Kusunoki and Taketoki

We are all familiar with the story of how Kusunoki Masashige admonished his son at Sakurai-no-Eki upon leaving for Minatogawa. It was this staunch will of Masashige, who died in the battle vowing that he would serve his nation by being reborn seven times, that became the pillar for the loyal Kusunoki family. It was this will also that flowed through the veins of his son, Masatsura, and caused him to serve his country so valiantly. Kusunoki Masashige was not merely the father of Masatsura. He was also the father of our country.

Kikuchi Taketoki of Higo, Kyushu, was also the father of a loyalist. Upon resolving to die after being besieged, he summoned his son, Takeshige, and told him, "Go back to the mansion immediately and strengthen its defense. Then raise an army and avenge my death."

Takeshige begged his father to let him die also at the front. However, the father would not listen to him, saying that he was to remain on this earth for the sake of the country. This loyalty of the valiant Taketoki served to enhance the spirit of the Taketoki family and give a blow to the rebels of Kyushu.

When we look at these severe homes of the samurai, we can see why our country has always fulfilled the national ideal in every turmoil with which she has been confronted. Our national policy, which is as eternal as heaven and earth, is, of course, the basis of this remarkable ability of the country to go through every national calamity. But the individual's bravery has been brought down from father to son and it is likewise the fruit of the mother's compassion imbued into the son.

Will of Father

The will of the father penetrates deeply into the son. This can well be seen in the vendettas of olden times. In the eighteen hard struggling years of the Soga Brothers,

(Continued to Column 6)

Japanese Fruits and Their History

There are many kinds of fruit in Japan, and Japanese fruits are appreciated at all the fruit markets of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Their variety and excellence betoken the many years of painstaking labor on the part of the cultivators, for before the Meiji Restoration there were only three kinds of fruit cultivated,—the grape, orange and pear. Thus each fruit out on the market today has a long history behind it.

Originally the Japanese were not accustomed to eating fruits with meals but ate them only occasionally between meals, although it has been their custom to make offerings of fruits at shrines and temples.

For this reason the only varieties of fruit that the Japanese cultivated were mandarin oranges, grapes and pears. The rest they planted in gardens or fields and left them to grow wild.

After the Meiji Restoration, the Government, as part of its program of industrial development, imported various excellent varieties of fruit-trees from Europe, America and China in 1871 as follows:

Apple	108	varieties
Pear	126	,,
Grape	100	,,
Cherry	31	,,
Peach	17	,,
Nectarine	16	,,
Apricot	18	,,
Plum	8	,,

The Government raised the young plants of these varieties and distributed them throughout the country, but many of them became extinct on account of the fact that transportation in those days was undeveloped, and many people who received the plants did not know what to do with them, but left them uncared for after planting.

Even those trees which matured by some good luck were cut down when it was found that the fruits were hard and tasteless. Occidental pear-trees, for instance, suffered this fate.

Good Results

Some varieties, however, grew even without care and bore good and fragrant fruits and thus attracted the attention of the public.

Such, for instance, were the apple-trees. Peaches of excellent quality managed to grow, while cherries, though an unknown fruit among the Japanese, were cultivated with care because they bore fruits of pleasant taste.

Such were Tientsin peaches and cherries called Governor Wood and Napoleon.

There were no finer varieties of grapes than the Japanese native variety called Koshu but for a time the American Catawba and Concord were extensively grown because they were suited to the Japanese climate.

Owing to the fact that fruits were eaten only between meals, and at that very little, there were no stores in Tokyo dealing specially in fruits in the early Meiji Period, whatever little fruit on sale being displayed among vegetables at grocers' shops.

Thus even the sand pears, mandarin oranges and grapes originally grown in Japan were cultivated in extremely limited areas and the method of cultivation was quite primitive.

But as Koshu grapes and Unshu mandarins are of rare excellence they have remained to this day and are showing increased production annually.

It is not clear whether the trellis method of growing grapes or sand pears in practice in Japan originated in China or not but at any rate it is a clever method of training the plants.

Numerous Varieties

It is not customary in Japan to grow, fruits by artificial cultivation, and although fruits have been grown in a wild state there have been quite a number of varieties.

For instance there are approximately 2,000 varieties of persimmons. Even plums and peaches have 30 to 40 varieties. These varieties have been recognized from among natural growths.

Up till about the time of the Sino-Japanese War in 1894-95 there had been no noticeable variation in the consumption of fruits. With Japanese going on inspection trips to the United States and Europe after the victory over the Chinese, people began to feel the lack of Japanese fruit supply, and also with more foreigners visiting Japan, the nation began to feel keenly the need of high grade fruits for table use.

Thus the Government established in 1902 a machinery for the experimentation and study of fruit-growing in the agricultural experimental station for the purpose of increasing the production of fruits and utilization of the hitherto unused sloping land for cultivating fruit-trees in order to increase the incomes of farmers.

Experimental Station

The existing gardening experimental station at Okitsu is the outgrowth of that plan. This experimental station makes researches on high grade fruits indigenous to Japan, such as sand pears, persimmons, mandarin oranges, collects scions, grafts them, raises young plants and experimentally cultivates them and imports from Europe, America and other parts of the world high grade oranges, pears, peaches, apples, etc., and experiments on them.

Stimulated by the Government action, cultivation of fruit-trees spread throughout the country and many began to study the technique of grading and growing fruits.

After the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, and with the increase of people going abroad on inspection trips and foreigners coming to inspect Japan, the impetus to production of fruits and improvement of their grade became marked.

The consumption of fruits also greatly increased owing to higher standards of living. Thus in Tokyo, for instance, stores dealing exclusively in fruits increased day by day, and by the end of the Meiji Era there had been established a surprising number of fruit-stores.

With the increase of these stores, the consumption of fruits naturally increased. Toward the end of that Era the study by the Government and private experimental machineries in fruit-growing, and the experience of fruit growers, progressed so far that a marked advance in technique took place.

Demand More Fruits

In 1915 with the coming of the World War, Japan's industries began to make rapid strides and the living standards of the people rose higher and higher, entailing great increase in demand for fruits.

The Great War boom incited the progress of fruit-growing and only high grade trees were grown and the low grade ones cut down or top-grafted.

The rise of the fruit-growing industry and the increase in fruit production were accompanied by the progress of transportation and sales methods. As transportation facilities improved it became possible to ship fruits over long distances.

Yearly, growers of high grade fruits increased and sand pears developed into Nijusseiki, persimmons into Fuyu and Jiro, mandarin oranges into hot-house and early varieties, loquats into Mogi and Tanaka, peaches into Danjuro, etc., and the area of cultivation markedly increased.

In the Taisho Era (1912-1925) with the discovery that fruits contain Vitamin C and that they are indispensable as a nutrient, especially for children, the aged and the sick, the amount of consumption greatly increased and with the advent of the Showa Era people became convinced of the necessity of fruits as part of their diet, so that the demand has now been established.

The age of eating fruit only between meals has passed and it has become a daily necessity.

In the Taisho Era there were only three or four local fruit-growing experimental establishments, but with the coming of the present Era almost every apple or mandarin orange growing center has come to possess experimental facilities.

Continued Improvements

With continued improvements hereafter in quality stock, pruning, fertilizing, prevention of diseases, grading, storage, sale, etc., and lower production costs and lower market prices, the people of Japan will be able to enjoy excellent fruits with every meal.

As fruits had only been eaten between meals or offered to shrines and temples, only a few fruit stores existed even in Tokyo, Osaka or Kyoto up till about 1894-5. For those reasons whatever fruits that appeared in these cities were all produced in the neighboring localities.

Beginning about 1897, however, owing to better transportation and higher standards of living following the Sino-Japanese War, fruits from distant places began to appear on the market. Transportation by land and sea markedly developed after the Russo-Japanese War and the taste of the people for fruits began to advance.

Consequently, the number of fruit growers correspondingly increased. More varieties of fruits, too, began to appear in the stores of the principal cities.

Wholesale Fruit Dealers

Wholesale agencies in vegetables existed from olden times which handled fruits occasionally but with the expansion of the fruit business, wholesale dealers in this product began to develop.

They have their offices in the cities and are commissioned by local fruit growers to sell them to retailers.

Between the latter part of the Meiji Era and early Taisho, the amount of fruits that gathered in the markets of the principal cities markedly increased.

Toward the end of the Taisho Era, shippers associations, industrial associations and other sales organizations were formed in the fruit-growing centers for the improvement of grading, packing, etc., and they sent their representatives to large cities to supervise the operations of their city agents and to make adjustments in shipments.

During the Great War, commodity prices rose and the people were menaced by the high cost of living. The Government, therefore, saw the need of establishing central markets for vegetables and fish, commodities most closely related to the people's living, in order to stabilize their prices and in 1922 presented a central market bill to the Diet.

It obtained the Diet's approval and promulgated the law in March, 1923. Since then the Government made preparations and established the first public market in Kyoto, followed by markets in Osaka, Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe and Nagoya.

Brave Sons of Japan Due to Brave Fathers

(Continued From Column 2)

who finally succeeded in avenging their father's death, can also be seen the ever surging spirit of the father. The father's influence is often strengthened through death, as in the above case.

The influence of the father can also be seen among scholars as well as warriors. The dauntless spirit of Fujita Toko could only have come from his father. In the 7th year of Bunsei, (1824) when Toko was in his 19th year, an English ship came to the present Otsumachi, Takagun of Ibaragi Prefecture and was captured by the villagers.

The four English vessels, however, continued to fire. The Shogunate, thereupon sent an envoy to settle the matter, but it was plain that it aimed to dodge all difficulties by means of a weak-kneed diplomacy.

Seeing the state of affairs, the enraged Fujita Yukoku called his son Toko and asked abruptly, "are you willing to die?"

Toko answered, "Who would be willing to die when his father is still living? However, if it is father's wish, I will gladly do so."

Yukoku, weeping with emotion at these words, said, "You are truly my brave son. The barbarians are now at Shinshu frightening the people. This is not only a disgrace to our Mito clan but an insult to our nation. The Shogunate should destroy the barbarians and keep up the national prestige. Should it try to release them to settle the matter peacefully, it would mean that Shinshu doesn't possess a single fighting man. Go at once to Otsu and kill every barbarian that is released. Then give yourself up to the authorities and receive your due punishment.

"You are my only son among my many daughters, and should you die, I shall have no heir to continue the family lineage. However, our country is in a grave situation now, and I cannot be thinking of such personal affairs."

Toko was aroused upon hearing this fervent command. "I shall execute your commands immediately." So saying, he quickly made preparations and was about to leave when he received reports that the barbarians had already been released and that the vessels had left. Yukoku regretted deeply that the plan had failed and resolved to clear the disgrace of Shinshu in the years to come. This incident led Toko to give his whole life toward the reformation of his clan.

Father's Spirit

Then there was Sakura Haruo, who was involved in the Sakurada Incident and finally died in prison. In his will, before going to prison, he wrote to his son, Ishio, to the following effect:

"We can never know how much we owe to God and to the Imperial Throne. No matter how many times we might die for our country, our debt to her would still be left unpaid. Keep this fact well engraved in your mind, and when the time comes serve your country with your life. If you cannot observe this teaching, you are not my descendant. Set your mind to become a loyal subject like the great Kusunoki Masashige."

It is only when the son lives up to the spirit of the father that the teachings have not been in vain. The other day, I happened to see the picture of Major-General Kato as a youth looking intently at a fledgling sparrow and was greatly moved.

That fledgling would soon become a full grown sparrow and would fly high into the air. I felt that in that innocent form of the Major-General, already dwelt the spirit of the flying war-god.—(By Tokutaro Fujita, in Shukan Asahi)

Role Of Chinese Junk In East Asia Analysed

Junks Form Important Economic Artery Along the China Seaboard

HAVE GOOD FUTURE

Idea of Associating Them With Piracy Is Wholly Erroneous

A junk is a Chinese sailing vessel. When we mention the Chinese junk one invariably connects it with Chinese pirates, but the fact of the matter is that the junk is not monopolized by high-sea robbers. It is true that from olden times the pirates sailed round in the junk, but they were also engaged in maritime trade and smuggling traffic. They were unlike the modern pirates whose sole intent is to strip the innocent, defenseless people on the high seas of their goods and money. At any rate, it is wrong to think of the junk as operating on the high seas and rivers only as a means of conveyance. It really is a sort of commercial house traveling round by itself from place to place, engaged in transportation, commerce, and fishery.

So the Chinese junk has an important role to play in the building up of the nation's economy, as constituting a great economic artery of the Chinese seaboard towns, and the significance of which nobody can deny.

China is characterized, from time immemorial, as a country of "ships in the south and horses in the north." It shows that with the exception of one part of northern China, the rest depends upon water transportation; hence it is remarkably well developed. Such development extends from the three great rivers, the Yellow River, Yangtze River, and Chu-Kiang, to the rivers of all sizes and lengths in central and southern China, and down to a labyrinth of creeks. On some of these rivers, which cross each other, are seen junks of considerable size.

As to the numerical strength of junks, since there are no official statistics available, an approximate estimate would be around 300,000. At an average of 10 tons each, they come up to 3,000,000 tons, and such a shipping power cannot be made light of.

Economic Factor

It goes without saying that these Chinese junks constitute an important economic factor in China, for these multitudinous little vessels are constantly plying round, sometimes engaged in fishery, but mostly in trade and transportation.

By nature, geographically, and otherwise, the central and southern provinces depend upon the junk. Unlike the provinces in the north where industrial resources are found, the central and southern parts abound in farm products. Hence many thriving commercial centers are located therein. These commercial centers and towns rely largely upon the junk for conveyance, although there is available a certain mileage of railroad. Unquestionably the junk is the answer to these needs.

As to the future of the junk, granting that China's general economy has much to do with junk facilities, yet it is a plain fact that the vessel itself and the way it is operated are antiquated, leaving quite a gap between them and modern shipping facilities. They require, therefore, much improvement. Roughly, however, there are three ways of looking at the future of the junk: as a carrier, as a trading vessel, and as a fishing boat.

As a carrier, it is the mission of the junk to transport, even the one which is engaged in fishery has to carry its catch somewhere for disposal.

The history of the junk as a common carrier is as old as Chinese history itself. But the importance that is attached to it as a factor in China's economic and transportation development can be traced back for the last 2,000 years.

Store and Carrier

In olden days the junk was considered its own store and carrier. The owner-merchant loaded his goods into the junk and shipped them by himself to some lucrative port for sale, and on his return trip he again loaded, this time with articles likely to bring in a good profit at his native place. The junk followed this practice until modern times when open ports became the rule everywhere, causing a rapid advance in the high-sea trade. With the rapid advance in transportation, the junk became a regular carrier, and developed in that line until the break of the Opium War in the middle of the 19th century.

After the war British ships came out and practically drove off the Chinese junks from the high seas. Of course the junk could not compete with the modern ship, which was backed by a large capital plus British control of the Chinese waters. The junk, which has been developing so rapidly before the war, now had to bow down to British supremacy, and once more return to its store and carrier stage.

The junks' principal line of activity was reduced to the coasts and bays where the steamers could not dock, towns which the steamers did not consider worth while touching, and freight jobs inside a port. This decline in the principal Chinese shipping facility is in a way attributable to the traditional Chinese conservatism which would not take up new things, like Japan, but would hang on to its own old-fashioned ways.

In the light of the foregoing allegation, if the junks were to go down as a means of Chinese transportation, the aforesaid practice of store and carrier would probably be most affected. This, however, would not affect the junks which conduct their trade in the network of creeks in the interior of China and in the numerous, minor tributaries of the Yellow River, Yangtze River, and Chu-Kiang. They are bound to survive any hard blow, but their structure and method of operation would possibly need some improvement. How that will be done remains a big problem for the future to solve.

Future of Junk

As to the junk's future as a trading vessel, there are many possibilities. A famous Chinese said that the junk is, besides being a means of transportation in Chinese waters, recognized as a movable commercial house constituting a great trade unit. In this light, the old junk has many future possibilities of national importance. Among the possibilities, a shipping fleet, or a group of junks simultaneously engaged in one and the same transportation, may be considered as most promising and should be so encouraged under the present circumstances.

Advantages arising from such group transportation may be classified as follows: (a) that they can transport a great quantity of goods at the same time; (b) that they can minimize the danger of ship-wrecks and pirates; and (c) that they can set a uniform freight rate and facilitate shipping control.

The junk's future as a fishing boat is very bright. Of the junks, those that are used exclusively in fishery are of course expertly constructed and generally well built. But the methods employed in the business are primitive, requiring modernization by the Japanese fishermen who are widely known leaders in this field, or improvement through their expert knowledge. The fishing grounds on the Chinese coast will be gradually developed for the Chinese fishermen, and the future holds a great promise for the Chinese junk.

The foregoing is just a brief outline on the Chinese junk, stressing the important position it holds in Chinese economy. The junk that has 4,000 years of history behind it, is still pursuing its ancient career, manned by "junkmen" who rise with the sun and retire with the sun. We are most solicitous of its future prosperity and usefulness.

(From the "Kenyu")

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ASSET AMORTIZATION

Value of Property Even No Longer Usable Is Set at Ten Per Cent

Answering a series of questions by a Chugai reporter on a reliable interpretation of the details of the ordinance regarding the projected compulsory amortization of fixed assets of amenable corporations, Yutaka Tanaka, Chief of the Corporation Section of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, recently gave his views as follows:

Question: "What is the exact meaning of the 'remaining price?'"

Answer: "In case of formless fixed assets, there is nothing like a remaining price to be dealt with. In case, however, of fixed assets in a concrete form, some of them will hold more or less price even if they have been used beyond the limit of their specified durability. I estimate the price of these fixed assets at 10 per cent of their original cost. There is no need of effecting the amortization of this remaining price."

Q: "What, then, is the base of 10 per cent?"

A: "According to the taxation system hitherto employed and the science of accounting, I understand that the assessment of 10 per cent is reasonable. I suspect, however, that this assessment is out of proportion with some articles."

Q: "Does the ordinance contain provisions for a remaining price less than 10 per cent?"

Fixed at 10 Per Cent

A: "In case of fixed assets in a concrete form, the remaining price is essentially fixed at 10 per cent. Yet it is possible to specify a sum less than 10 per cent with the rest of fixed assets. As for corporations, they may be allowed to make remaining value less than 10 per cent pending the authorities' approval."

Q: "How does the new tariff of durability years stand compared with the last one?"

A: "As compared with the old one which was recognized by the taxation authorities, I find an average reduction of 20 per cent in the number of durability years.

Q: "What is your fundamental idea as to the original cost of fixed assets?"

A: "Generally speaking, the cost may be based on the prices charged by suppliers or the cost of their production."

Q: "Are the prices of fixed assets on record of amenable corporations reliable?"

A: "Yes, in ordinary circumstances. But I think it advisable to find out the reasonable cost from the viewpoint of accounting science."

Q: "What is your idea as to the disposal of a margin of funds borne of the compulsory amortization of fixed assets?"

Will Coach Corporations

A: "I hope to coach the corporations concerned for the sensible utilization of similar funds in connection with the desire for expansion of their facilities in case of wartime industry and for the purchase of national bonds or debentures floated for the enhancement of production in case of peacetime industries.

Q: "What step is contemplated for the fixed assets owned at the time the ordinance is enforced?"

A: "I shall instruct amenable corporations to effect the compulsory amortization based on the current book value of their fixed assets instead of tracing their old records."

Q: "How about relations between the ordinance and the laws allied to these branches of industries?"

A: "With regard to those branches of industries controlled according to the Law for Production of Machines and the Law for Production of Armaments, special regulations are set forth for the amortization of their fixed assets, and it is for this reason that they are exempted from the present ordinance."

Q: "What do you wish to do with those corporations which have hitherto voluntarily effected the amortization of their fixed assets over and above the amortization according to the present ordinance?"

Will Consider Applications

A: "The authorities will consider their past amortization in the event of their application."

Q: "Does the ordinance demand a flat amortization of 70 per cent?"

A: "General corporations would do well to amortize up to 70 per cent of the standard amortization price for some time to come, whereas provincial railway companies, light railway companies, electric power transmission companies and gas companies are allowed to amortize up to 50 per cent. On the other hand, you might remember that corporations concerned shall be allowed to approach the competent authorities for approval of the postponement of amortization in case of need. For reference, I may give an example of the contemplated amortization of fixed assets by a corporation capitalized at ¥1,000,000 according to the Fixed Rate System and the Fixed Value System, based on the annual business term in the following figures:

Fixed Rate System
Durability Years: 10
(Shown in Yen)

Year	Amount of amortization	Balance at end of term	Book Value at Beginning of term
1	205,670	794,330	1,000,000
2	163,369	630,961	794,330
3	129,769	501,192	630,961
4	103,080	316,233	501,192
5	81,879	398,112	398,112
6	65,039	251,194	316,233
7	51,663	199,531	251,194
8	41,037	158,494	199,531
9	32,597	125,897	158,494
10	25,893	100,004	125,897

Fixed Value System
Durability Years: 10
(Shown in Yen)

	Amount of amortization	Balance at end of term	Original cost
1	90,000	910,000	1,000,000
2	90,000	820,000	1,000,000
3	90,000	730,000	1,000,000
4	90,000	640,000	1,000,000
5	90,000	550,000	1,000,000
6	90,000	460,000	1,000,000
7	90,000	370,000	1,000,000
8	90,000	280,000	1,000,000
9	90,000	250,000	1,000,000
10	90,000	100,000	1,000,000

For Storage and Transit

Delicious crab meat being canned for both storage and transit to far-off places. The importance of canning industry is growing with the expansion of the Japanese sphere of activity in all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Southern peoples will welcome northern food, such as crab meat, available in the form of canned import, to vary their diet.

AUGUST-END FIGURES OF GOV'T BONDS SET

Finance Ministry Announces Totals of Notes Outstanding, Domestic and Foreign

The total amount of Government bonds outstanding at the close of August aggregated ¥46,307,000,000, including ¥45,085,000,00 domestic bonds and ¥1,222,000,000 foreign bonds, the Ministry of Finance disclosed yesterday.

The domestic bonds at the end of August represented a gain of ¥666,000,000 as compared with the figures of the preceding month, while foreign bonds remained unchanged, the ministerial report revealed.

Details follow:

Government Bonds at End of August
(Value in ¥1,000)

Items	At end of August 1942
5 Per Cent Government Bonds	1,869,018
Kogo 5 Per Cent Government Bonds	396,618
First 4 Per Cent Government Bonds	164,221
Second 4 Per Cent Government Bonds	94,334
4 Per Cent Government Bonds	82,837
3.5 Per Cent Government Bonds	490,442
4.5 Per Cent Government Bonds	715,000
4.5 Per Cent Treasury Bonds	3,070,423
3.5 Per Cent Treasury Bonds	13,635,584
China Affair Treasury Bonds	16,816,987
China Affair Special Treasury Bonds	21,499
China Affair Discounted Treasury Bonds	366,000
Greater East Asia War Treasury Bonds	6,444,994
Greater East Asia Discounted Treasury Bonds	235,000
Imperial Allowance Treasury Bonds	682,926
Domestic Bonds Total	45,085,976
First 4 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	91,337
5 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	222,666
Third 4 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	105,426
6 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	192,536
5.5 Per Cent Sterling Bonds	102,936
S. M. R. Sterling Bonds	39,052
Sterling Bonds Total	753,954
6.5 Per Cent Dollar Bonds	188,701
5.5 Per Cent Dollar Bonds	117,832
Dollar Bonds Total	306,533
4 Per Cent France Bonds	160,984
Foreign Bonds Total	1,221,472
Grand Total	46,307,449
Ministry of Finance Note	0
Foodstuffs Note	774,499
Sericulture Note	146,000

LONG-TERM WARES GAIN MODERATELY

Hesitation on Part of Bulls' Camp to Bid Causes Lull on Stock Exchange

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed a scene of lull due to hesitation of the bull camp to go on bidding.

Despite the moderate gains scored by a few wares in the long-term section, slipping of rayon wares affected the rest, and the volume of transactions tapered off.

A similar trend was seen in the short-term section and the spot market.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.20, N.Y.K. ¥110.80, its new ¥93.90, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥99.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥83.40, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥88.70.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's latest prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	153.3	....	153.0
Do. new (12½)	99.8	100.3	100.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	96.5	....	97.0
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	72.7	73.2	73.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	110.8
Do. new (37½)	93.7	94.2	93.6
O. S. K. (50)	98.4	99.4	99.7
Uraga Shipbldg. (50)	90.1	90.9	91.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	106.2	107.0	105.6
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.8	73.9	73.1
Do. new (12½)	40.0	....	50.0
M'bishi Elec Machi (50)	144.2	145.0	143.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	68.0	....	....
Japan Beer (50)	112.9	....	....
Tropical Industry (42½)	45.8	....	46.3
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	50.0	....	50.9
Asahi Glass (50)	132.50	132.9	133.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.0	97.3	97.2
Manchou Tobacco, n (35)	52.5	52.7	52.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.7	1.7	1.0	131.2
N. Y. K., old	110.6	0.8	109.9	110.8
Do. new	94.0	4.1	3.9	93.9
Kanebo Spin.	152.1	3.0	2.0	152.1
Do. new	99.9	9.9	9.2	99.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	84.1	4.1	3.0	83.4
Osaka Stock, new	70.8	0.8	0.3	70.5
Japan Steel Tube	67.3	7.3	6.9	67.0
Japan Oil	77.5	7.9	7.4	77.6
S. M. R.	73.6	3.6	..	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	88.9	8.9	8.7	88.7
Toyo Rayon, new	....	..	..	66.8
Japan Beer, new	52.5	2.5	1.4	51.4
Nichiro Fishery	83.4	3.5	..	....
Japan Fishery, new	49.4	9.5	9.4	49.4
Japan Sugar, new	73.9	4.2	..	....
Japan Mining	57.6	7.6	7.6	57.4
Manchou Ind.	58.0	8.0	7.9	57.9

BURMA'S CURRENCY STABILIZED BY ARMY

Peoples' Confidence in Money Saved When Rupee Placed On Par With Scrip

Economic reconstruction of Burma is in steady progress with all branches of industries accelerating its activities, thanks to the sound policy of the Japanese military administrative authorities stationed there, says Domei.

Only half a year has passed since the fall of Rangoon into the hands of the Imperial Forces, while it has only been three months since the restoration of all Burmans from the hands of the British army. Within this short period, the economic construction of that country is already placed on a fair way to success due to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese authorities concerned in spite of various difficulties still lying in their way.

Upon the entry of the Imperial Forces into Burma, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to Burma, issued an order authorizing the use of rupee at par with the Japanese military scrip, which immediately stabilized the money market of that country, and also earned the support of the Burmese for the Japanese military issues.

Prior to the extension of the military operations to Burma, there was in circulation throughout that country about 200,000,000 rupees, which was reduced to about 110,000,000 rupees in the economic confusion that accompanied the armed clash between the Imperial Forces and the British troops. A substantial portion of the loss is attributable to the outflow of the Rupee notes with the retreating British troops.

The actual amount of the Rupee notes in circulation at present, because of various reasons other than stated above, is believed to be much smaller than 110,000,000 which is hardly enough to meet the demand of the Burmese at large. Therefore, the Japanese military scrips are proving indispensable to the healthy economic growth of New Burma.

The Japanese military authorities are also taking all possible measures to adjust the prices of all commodities, some of which are no longer obtainable at the same prices as in the pre-war days, not on account of scarcity, but because of the difficulties accompanying their transportation. Therefore, the natives in some region have an over-supply of rice, salt, sugar, etc., while others are experiencing more or less hardships due to the shortage of these same goods.

In order to overcome this difficulty, the Japanese military authorities are exercising strenuous efforts for completion of the system of distribution on the one hand, and for the strengthening of the means of transportation. For completion of the distribution system, the competent authorities are engaging the services of ten Japanese firms which are now making all required preparations to secure smooth distribution of all daily commodities for the natives.

What are more or less wanted in Burma at present are textiles, sugar, salt, matches, and tobacco. The authorities concerned have decided to import those goods in exchange for rice, of which Burma has been in a position to export 3,000,000 tons a year.

At the same time, preparations are in progress for the establishment of sugar, spinning, and cotton industries under the instruction of the Japanese experts. According to the plan, the production of raw cotton will be increased to three times the present amount.

Nor the necessity to reconstruct the finance system of the country is lost sight of. The Bank of India, the Savings Bank of India and other banks, numbering 23, have been already replaced by the branches of the Specie Bank of Yokohama and those of the Southern Regions Development Bank, which are expected to take all measures required for the resumption of economic activities by the Burmese in the future.

TO MERGE PAPER MILLS

Commerce Ministry Now Making Plans to Streamline Industry

Further to streamline the paper industry in parallel with the industrial rationalization policy of the Government, a large-scale merger of paper mills is planned by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The present merger plan, which involves manufacturers of foreign-style paper, paper-board, machine-made Japanese paper, etc., will take into special consideration the supply and demand of paper pulp on the domestic market, it is understood.

Bill Clearings

September 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	282,193	142,838
Balance	49,008	24,560

BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

By a Series of Innovations, Toyosaku Kawanami, President of Kawanami Engineering Works, Steps Up Shipbuilding to a New Plane

The name of Toyosaku Kawanami, president of the Kawanami Engineering Works, has only recently come to public notice. This may partly be due to the fact that the shipbuilding industry in which he is engaged is steadily gaining in importance for the prosecution of the war, but mainly to his being the principal figure responsible for breaking tradition and introducing new devices into the shipbuilding world.

The advent of Mr. Kawanami into the shipbuilding field in 1934 was looked upon as something adventurous, because our shipbuilding interests consisted of old-timers such as the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and Uraga Dockyard, whose history covered at least thirty years in each case and there seemed no room for a new enterpriser to wedge in. Therefore, the existence of the Kawanami Industrial Co. today is in itself a remarkable thing apart from the fact that the establishment now ranks with the Mitsubishi's or Kawasaki's in actual efficiency.

What has made the Company what it is today? An article in a recent issue of the magazine "Diamond" may serve to throw some light on this question.

When Mr. Kawanami embarked on shipbuilding industry, he was conscious that chances would go against him if he followed the ordinary method of running the enterprise. He adopted a new method of business management quite different from those of other shipping concerns, consisting in:

(1) Construction of thoroughly standardized ships, and

(2) Use of building docks instead of gridirons.

Advantages Clear

There was no question about the advantages to be derived from the construction of standardized ships as opposed to the building of a variety of types, in that the former not only makes it possible to economize on materials, but simplifies the process of building and quickens the mastery of necessary techniques by the workers, thereby shortening the period required for construction.

In spite of these apparent advantages, when Mr Kawanami stepped into his new role in 1934, the existing dockyards were too busy catering to the fancy of shipowners to adopt new ways while the influence of shipowners was too strongly opposed to any new departure. At that time, prompted by a firm belief that good ships at reasonable prices would certainly open up a prosperous market, Mr. Kawanami ventured on the construction of standardized vessels on a large scale in defiance of the general trend in the shipbuilding world to sacrifice building efficiency for the satisfaction of shipowners. In due course, the attention of the world began to be focussed on Mr. Kawanami's new departure, which served to consolidate the foundation of his company to its present status. Furthermore, his successful achievement has been responsible for developing the construction of standardized vessels into a national policy, which now plays such an important part in our wartime shipbuilding efforts.

Docks More Efficient

The use of building docks, instead of gridirons, is another instance fully demonstrating Mr. Kawanami's energy for innovation. According to common usage, docks are intended for repair works only, but experience shows that it is far more advantageous to build vessels in a dock than on a gridiron. This can easily be proved merely by comparison between the ways of launching from a dock and from a gridiron. In the latter case it involves much trouble and expense, often accompanied by danger, while in the former case it is sufficient to fill up the dock with water and then open the gate, which is easy and involves no danger at all.

Also, during the process of construction, as the stage of a dock is horizontal and low, greater efficiency can be achieved there than on a gridiron, which must have a slope to facilitate launching. The roofs built above the docks in accordance with Mr. Kawanami's design make it possible to continue work even on rainy days, which shortens the period of construction.

High Cost Overcome

The only defect in this method was the initial high cost for building docks, which was the main reason for the other shipyards not to have adopted this system until Mr. Kawanami did it. However, Mr. Kawanami has been able to overcome this difficulty by availing himself of the topography of this site for his plants and the special method of his own for constructing the docks.

The Koyagijima Shipyard of the Kawanami Industrial Co. probably has the best topographical conditions as the site for a dockyard, and Mr. Kawanami was clever enough to take advantage of them in reducing the cost of construction of the building docks to only a little over that required to build ordinary gridirons.

Mr. Kawanami is not a shipbuilding expert. On graduating from a marine products school in Toyama, his native place, he joined the Oriental Canning Co., in whose service he remained for several years. Later, he started the manufacture of canned sardines on his own account in Chosen, which, proving a success, put him in funds. In 1934 he established a shipbuilding yard in Koyagijima, when he was only 34 years of age.

Man of Stamina

He is a man of indomitable spirit, with a strong sense of inquiry. He goes deep into any subject he takes up until everything is clear to him. He is known as a genius for rationalization and he has proven himself as such. He attends personally not only to the construction of docks and factories, but also to the purchase of machinery, supervision of works, training of workers, negotiations with the Government, etc. He is indeed the autocrat of the Kawanami kingdom.

In spite of his business acumen, however, he is a man of feeling. His love of his staff members and workers is embodied in the various facilities he has provided for the promotion of their welfare. He also pays uncommon attention to the personal affairs of his men with a view to improving their living conditions. Impressive indeed is the sight of him, head of a gigantic enterprise, busying himself all of a sweat, with the sole intention of rendering whatever service he can to the state through shipbuilding industry, in company with his workers in his greasy working clothes and cheap straw hat. His aspirations are great. He defies the Anglo-American shipbuilding industry to beat him, if at all possible. We may reasonably expect big things from his future activities.

Fundamental Factors In Economics Studied

(Continued from Page 6)

was marked by the change from the goods economy to the currency economy in our country. In this period, a currency was coined in our country, and as there was a great difference between its real worth and its nominal value, the Government enriched itself tremendously, while, on the other hand, a general destitution was caused in the country. Alarmed at this situation, the Government had the currency recoined in such a way as to equalize nearly its intrinsic value and its nominal value. During the period between the Nara Period and the middle of the Heian Period, the currency was re-coined every 20-30 years, putting a new coin into circulation at the exchange rate (against the old) of one to ten, thereby saving society from the baneful effects of "Saiken" or "Karategata." This step was decidedly an outrageous one, but it was then the only available remedy for the financial ill of the country. The re-coining of currency was impracticable from the latter part of the Heian Period to the Kamakura Period as a result of the decline of the Central Authority in our country, and the economy showed a tendency to retrograde to the goods economy, with the result that society was saved from the rampancy of "Saiken," but a general economic inactivity set in. The economic world began to restore its vigor in the latter part of the Kamakura Period, and in the Muromachi Period (the early part of the Ashikaga Regime), the Government introduced a large quantity of a Chinese coin called the "Eiraku Tsuho," thereby restoring the currency economy.

BRANCH OF JAPAN OIL SET

To Specialize in Production of High-Grade Lubricating Fuel

In view of the mounting importance of lubricating oil to the aircraft industry, the Japan Oil Company, at a meeting held Tuesday at the Greater East Asia Hall, Marunouchi, formally decided upon the establishment of the Japan Special Oil Manufacturing Company.

The new concern, capitalized at ¥45,000,000 (one-half paid up), will specialize in the production of high-grade aircraft lubricating oil through a specially-invented treatment of paraffin and chlorine.

The new company is jointly financed by the Suzuki Foodstuffs Industrial Company which will supply the chlorine,

BRITAIN FAST LOSING SHIP RIGHTS TO U.S.

America Unwilling to Surrender Privileges Gained in the Confusion of War

Suffering from a series of reverses in her hostilities with the Axis Powers and losing her time-honored navigation rights to rival shipping interests in the United States, Great Britain is now doomed to suffer a serious split in her relations with the United States, says an article in the Miyako.

The gist of the article follows:

"In parallel with the progress of the current world war, the British Government has chartered a large number of merchantmen from allied countries to ply the Atlantic Ocean. As a result the majority of British liners have been compelled to withdraw from their regular runs and their places have been subsequently taken by rival shipping interests of the United States of America, Panama, Greece and Norway.

"It is evident that these rival interests are anxious to retain permanent hold on the new lines following the termination of the world war and that British shipping interests are seriously concerned over the difficulties that they will necessarily experience in recovering their old navigation rights on the termination of the present conflict.

Arrive at Agreement

"It will be recalled that the British Government approached the United States several times for a satisfactory solution of this problem. The two governments finally arrived at an agreement on June 5, 1941 on the treatment of vessels touching at the various ports in British-owned and American-owned areas, issue of licenses for imports and exports, and standardization of charterages.

"As regards, however, the all important problem of navigation rights which Britain is very anxious to recover on the termination of the war, the American Government was reportedly so obstinate that nothing definite could be agreed upon.

"In response to the British demand for the recovery of navigation rights, as existed on Setpember 3, 1939, on the termination of the war, the American Government was probably ill-disposed to surrender in entirety the rights she had won in the confusion of the war. It was perhaps from this viewpoint that the United States broached a new agreement of navigation based on the records of June 1, 1941, but the parley ended in a deadlock and no agreement was reached.

U.S. Won't Give In

"Viewed from all angles, there is not the remotest possibility that America will give in to the British demand. It is more than probable that American shipping interests are inwardly delighted with the heaven-sent opportunity of encroaching upon the navigation rights that their rivals in Britain have hitherto monopolized.

"On the other hand, the reverses sustained by Britain affected her dominions to such an extent that these dominions are now inclined to forsake the British Empire for their self-protection.

"Foreign dispatches disclose the fact that President Franklin D. Roosevelt is inviting the premiers of British dominions, including Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, to Washington, for discussing with them plans for the prosecution of the war. This invitation of President Roosevelt seems to suggest that the British dominions are now falling under American influence as though Britain herself was induced to regard these dominions as America's. What sort of tragedy would Shakespeare write, if he were alive to this day, on the doomed fall of the British Empire—an empire that has long boasted of its influence over the seven seas?"

Debentures to Be Floated

To raise industrial funds for power development undertakings, the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company will float on September 25, its 19th series of debentures aggregating ¥30,000,000 it was announced today by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

The proposed debentures will carry an interest rate of 4.2 per cent per annum and are redeemable within 12 years, it was revealed.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	131.20	—0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	93.90	—0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	99.40	—0.60
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	107.85	+0.05

NEW CONTROL BODY SEEN TO FACILITATE OUTPUT

Agency Entrusted With Power To Mobilize Nation's Financial Resources

In parallel with the economic stabilization of our country by means of the strengthened control agencies including various branches of industry, the Finance Ministry intends to organize a control agency for general dealers in shares and other forms of securities, to be named the "Share and Security Control Association," reports the Nippon Kogyo.

The paper observes that the new control agency will be entrusted with the mission of occasionally mobilizing the nation's financial resources for investments in shares and other valuable papers in order to facilitate the execution of the wartime productivity amplification program.

It is understood, according to the paper, that the officials concerned of the Finance Ministry are going ahead with a concrete plan for the formation of the new control agency with reference to its relations with the nationwide monetary control association.

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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942

United States' Seizure of South American Territory

The United States has seized the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador and the port of Santa Elena on the mainland of Ecuador itself. It has been revealed that the military forces of the United States are already in occupation of these points and have established bases there. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has also announced that the main responsibility for these bases will rest with the United States Navy Department.

After the seizure had been accomplished, after the United States military and naval bases had been set up, after the irrevocable fait accompli had been announced, the Ecuadorian officials tried to explain that this move had Ecuador's complete approval.

This seizure of non-belligerent territory would have been an astonishing sensation in ordinary circumstances, but the world has become calloused in recent months to the ruthless seizure of neutral and non-belligerent territories, by the United States and Britain. The Galapagos Islands and Santa Elena are only the latest chapter in the shocking story which includes Iceland, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Timor, and Madagascar. Under the pretext of wartime strategic necessity, Britain and the United States have now made a regular habit of sending their armed forces into the territories of helpless and innocent neutral nations to extend their political and military control far beyond their already extensive imperialistic holdings.

The United States may blandly pretend that this latest seizure is another of her strategically necessary moves, but the countries of Latin-America know in their hearts just what it means. It means that the Colossus of the North, not content with shouting his commands from afar, has moved bodily south to crack his whip over the heads of the South American governments.

For years the United States has coveted the Galapagos Islands, strategically valuable points 700 miles off the coast of Ecuador. Control over these islands would give the United States navy complete control over the coastlines of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile and place the United States in a position to coerce these countries. The present war has at last given the United States a pretext to realize her ambition.

Since the outbreak of the present war, the restraints which have bound American ambitions toward Latin-America have been successively removed. First, under the pretext of hemispheric unity, the United States tried to force all the countries of the American continents to join in an alien war. The smaller and weaker countries closest to the United States naturally possessed the least power to resist, and the world saw the ludicrous spectacle of Cuba and Nicaragua and other little playthings of the North American giant solemnly declaring war against the Axis. The other countries more powerful and farther away tried to balk, but even they were coerced into breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis. Only Argentina and Chile, strongest of the Latin-American Powers and also the farthest away, managed bravely to retain their complete neutrality.

But the United States remained dissatisfied. If only all the Latin-American countries could be dragged into full-fledged belligerency, the United States could then under the pretext of joint wartime planning take over virtually complete control of the management of all Latin-America. And so she increased her efforts. Brazil was forced into declaring war against Germany and Italy. Other South American countries began feeling the increased pressure.

And now has come the seizure of the Galapagos and Santa Elena. The stationing of the United States military and naval forces at these points means that the whole west coast of South America has fallen under direct United States intimidation. What will happen to the already hardly perceptible independence of Ecuador and Peru can easily be imagined. Even neutral Chile which has managed to retain her independence and self-respect so far will undoubtedly find it increasingly difficult to keep free of this new tentacle of the United States stretched out toward her.

By this latest move the United States has stripped off the last veil to her imperialistic designs upon Latin-America. The pretense of the hypocritical "Good Neighbor" policy is gone for good. This is naked military aggression, the undisguised seizure of South American territory by military and naval force. Failing to recapture any of the territories in the southwest Pacific lost to Japan, the United States is trying to recoup her losses by pushing into undefended South America. However silent the Latin-American countries may remain out of fear of their northern neighbor who is moving ever nearer, there can be no question that they know just what it means.

Stalingrad in Danger

More than a month has elapsed since the German attack was launched on Stalingrad, and although it appeared at one time that the German onslaught might be held in check by the stiff resistance put up by the Soviet Army, there have been remarkable developments during the last week or so. One important point after another has fallen into German hands and it is now reported that Stalingrad is in imminent danger of being taken by the Germans.

Stalingrad is located on the lower reaches of the Volga River, which forms the artery in the system of riparian transportation in the Soviet Union. Not only is the city so situated as to control the navigation of this important river but it constitutes a key point in the railway system connecting Moscow, Leningrad and other big cities with the Caucasus. Furthermore, close as it is to the Don basin or the "engine-room" of the Soviet Union, as it is popularly called, Stalingrad has witnessed a remarkable development as a munitions industry center since the inauguration of the first Five-Year Plan. Seeing that the Soviet Union has already lost Rostov and the territory on the Don River to the Germans since the opening of the German summer offensive, it may be said that Stalingrad is the only link of connection between the Caucasus and the heart of the country still left in her hands. Should she lose this important point also, it would affect her power of resistance to a serious extent, as it would mean, besides the severance of the connection between the Caucasus and the heart of the country, the loss of a large percentage of the entire oil output of the Soviet Union and large quantities of minerals and agricultural products to which she has hitherto had free access.

The German command of the Volga would necessarily lead to the extension of German influence to the Caspian Sea, and in that event the Soviet's use of that sea for the transportation of the materials produced in the South Caucasus would be seriously hampered. Another point worthy of special note is that this interception of contact with the Caucasus will mean the loss of one important Anglo-American route of aid for the Soviet Union. Britain and the United States have hitherto been supplying to the Soviet Union fairly large quantities of arms and other war materials via the Persian Gulf, Iran and the Caspian Sea. The loss of this route will, therefore, deal a hard blow, both material and spiritual, to the Soviet Union. Still another point worth mentioning is the possible effect of the fall of Stalingrad on the attitude of Turkey. Since the outbreak of the war, Turkey has maintained an attitude of neutrality, and, as is well known, the United States and Britain have been leaving no stone unturned in order to win Turkey over to their side. How Germany's occupation of Stalingrad and the consequent establishment of her sway over the Caucasus and the Black Sea would affect the future attitude of Turkey, it is easy to imagine. Any change in Turkish attitude in disfavor of the Allies would, no doubt, produce considerable effects on the morale of the Army and people of the Soviet Union.

Thus considered, it will be seen that the outcome of the battle of Stalingrad will prove of immense consequence for both sides. It is, therefore, small wonder that both sides should have been mobilizing all the troops available to win this battle which has already been going on for over a month.

It is true that even if the Caucasus may be lost, the Soviet Union still possesses districts rich in natural resources in the Urals, Siberia and elsewhere and that consequently it would be premature to conclude that the Soviet power of resistance would suffer a sudden and marked decline, but there is no room for doubt that after the fall of Stalingrad, the Soviet-German war would enter on a new stage. It is, therefore, with good reason that the world is watching the developments of the war situation in that particular sector with grave interest.

COMPLETE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IS OBJECT OF AXIS NEW ORDER

Germany Now Has Command of Vital Resources Necessary for Constructing Sound Economy

By SHICHIRO OKUNO
(From the Kaizo)

Parallel with the propitious development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, marked clarification has been made of the nature and position of the European Co-Prosperity Sphere. Roughly outlined, the European Sphere includes all those nations which are committed to the anti-Communist pact, Scandinavian nations of Teutonic stock, Baltic States, and the areas in the Soviet Union occupied by the Axis armies. France, and Switzerland, whose political relations with the Axis Powers are not yet fully defined, may be considered as exceptions.

Though the area covered by the European Co-Prosperity Sphere is not as large and extensive as that of Greater East Asia, the extent of its influence is considerable, with abounding natural resources and constituting a complete and independent economic sphere. This being its physical background, what prompts our discussion of the European sphere is the cause that brought about its birth and its object.

The Primary Cause

The immediate cause of its birth was without question England who is responsible for the current European war. It was Britain who, by virtue of winning over Belgium and Holland on the east, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on the Baltic, aspiring to get her foothold on the continent, and to getting Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia to band together through her traditional wiles in her attempt to isolate Germany from the rest of Europe, particularly by having the latter's influence driven out from the Balkan States, that started the present spectacle. This can be proven beyond a peradventure of a doubt, as being the immediate cause that had resulted in the birth of the European Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As to its object, it is to consolidate Europe into an economic autarchy, with the view that England will not get the chance to disturb the coming peace of Europe. This is one of its chief objectives, another being an economic self-sufficiency for all of Europe to enjoy. By the latter, it means to provide those European nations, which had hitherto depended upon either America or England, with sufficient materials to replace the past supply, and at the same time to give economic aid to the hitherto completely denied nations, with those abundant resources, agricultural and otherwise, produced in Europe. So that if Europe were ever subjected to any freezing tactics by the democratic nations, as far as its economic security is concerned, it would be kept intact and maintained everlastingly.

As stated above, the object of the European Co-Prosperity Sphere is to maintain the self-sufficiency of Europe. It is an economic autarchy for the continent, which is admittedly an irregularity to the principle of the freedom of international trade. But it amounts to this, that as long as the Anglo-Americans do not countenance any co-prosperity either in Europe or in East Asia, it leaves no alternative but for the Axis Powers to abide by this irregularity. We know well that this autarchy is not as idealistic as the old freedom of international trade, but the Axis Powers, unwilling to bow down to the arbitrary will of the Anglo-Americans, were compelled to adopt it as the last resort. And who is the cause of all this?

Over-crowded Condition

According to the Reich authorities, prior to the war there were 136 persons living in one square kilometer in Germany—a state of conditions unbearably over-crowded. No matter how hard the Germans may have tried to develop their internal productive powers, it was a certainty that they could not attain the necessary self-sufficiency. What efforts the German farmers had put in along this line in recent years, such as promoting the program of reclamation of marshes into tillable land, and so forth, yet as ever a certain part of the people's food supplies had not been met. And consequently, hardships and privations were not totally obliterated from the lives of the people.

But with the Americans, English, and Russians the conditions were exactly the opposite. In these countries, according to a past survey, an average farmer cultivated from 15 to 20 times more land than a German farmer did; besides they had colonies to fall back on.

Take the case of the United States. She had, besides her own vast area, the Philippines, Hawaii, and the South American countries to look to for supplies and all sorts of natural resources were within her reach. Goods came from all over, from the frigid to the tropical zones, and ranged from cotton, iron, coal, copper, and oil, down to wheat, beef, and other essential foods. An average American did not know what privation of food-stuffs meant.

As for England, with her 35,000,000 square kilometers of land and 450,000,000 population, her gluttony over the abundance of raw materials, foods, and other economic essentials, was the source of her complacency as well as her undoing. Things were so plentiful that she did not know what to do with the excess, yet she wanted to see others kept denied and deprived. And the denied suffered this intolerable treatment as a matter of course. As America and England stood, there were no two countries anywhere in the world that had more than they needed, and yet they wanted more, by squeezing others.

Had No Market

But Germany, with the colonies taken away, had practically no market of her own nor productive resources, to speak of. Naturally her manufacturing industries were advanced, and her dependence on other countries for her industrial materials was a great handicap to the nation's healthy growth and a constant source of anxiety for her industrious people.

The Germans are noted throughout the world for their thriftiness; but this fact alone is not sufficient for any country to continue as an industrial nation. If we term enterprises like agriculture and manufacture, as a direct productive occupation; and finances, commerce, and shipping as an indirect productive occupation, we will be presented with a picture where more people are engaged in Germany in the former, whereas in both America and England more people are found following the latter. To be exact, the ratio of those who follow the direct productive occupation in Germany is 75 per cent of the entire population, while it is 65 per cent in Britain and 60 per cent in the United States.

As for the agricultural productive power in Germany, it is much higher when compared with the standards of other countries. According to statistics recently taken on this point, Germany produces wheat on an average of 22.6 doppelzentnuer per hectare while the figure is 10.7 per same unit in America. Such a big difference indicates the compelling circumstance that Germany had to contend with.

Germany depended upon other countries for the supply of foods and productive materials. To get them, there were three important considerations: foreign trade, foreign investment, and shipping facilities. As a medium to get goods, paper money, however plentiful it may be within the country, unless the currency is backed up by either gold or silver bullion, cannot command the power to transact trade. Germany at that time sorely lacked this attribute. Besides, to buy foreign goods it is imperative for the country to obtain foreign credit, and the nation's foreign trade and investment are the means to this end. Therefore, it can easily be seen to what extent Germany's hands were tied.

Germany Harassed

When Germany was placed in this position, everything changed for the worse. And crisis stared her in the face when international trading became tighter and tighter, not of her own making but caused by other countries. Consequently, all nations tried to encourage exports, discourage imports, and place restrictions upon the exports of essential materials. A good many of these exports, which had been obtained prior to this with practically no restrictions, had discriminatory export duties levied on than. Moreover, the fact that Germany was lacking shipping facilities was capitalized by England. For instance, on the export of Malayan tin, which was not labeled for either Australia or England, an exhorbitant duty was attached by Britain, and it was further raised when transportation happened to be made on foreign bottoms.

As an aftermath of the First World War, Germany was confronted with 6,000,000 unemployed, due to her disorganized industries and the general world depression. The problem became so acute as to cause her to adopt her first four-year industrial plan in 1932. It worked so well that she was further induced to adopt the second four-year plan in September, 1936, under which she aspired to attain self-sufficiency in essential materials. And in connection with this, the Government announced at the Nazi Congress to the following effect: "For realizing self-sufficiency within the country, it is necessary to exercise economic control, and in order to attain economic control, it is evident that individuals' economic interests must be placed under restrictions." Then followed the Government control of commodity prices, labor wages, foreign trade, and general distribution and consumption. This was virtually the beginning of Germany's economic autarchy.

The European Co-Prosperity Sphere's ideology is simply this—German economic autarchy elaborated. By extending it all over Europe, by readjusting the economic relations which have been irregularly existing among some of the European nations, and if necessary, by making them over completely, so as to fit them in the general scheme, it is to establish a self-supplying and self-sufficient economy, and thereby to overcome all the Anglo-American restraints and set to naught all their counter-moves.

In Greater East Asia where practically no pinch with regards to the supply of essential materials will be felt, the European sphere will likely come to share some of it when the time comes.

The Axis Powers, which formerly belonged to "the House of Have-Nots," are now to enjoy an abundance of goods and materials. Both America and Britain, however, who are being driven out from both Asia and Europe, will come to look to the Axis for supplies.

FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS IN ECONOMICS STUDIED

Increase of Securities Without Collaterals Deplored

By SHIGEO SUZUKI
(From the Koron)

That aspect of human life which has a bearing upon material things is called economic life. A human being is the subject of economic life as are other aspects of human life. Let us call the persons who are considered the subjects of economic life as economic men and study their characters. Old economics concerns itself chiefly with that part of human life where human nature is manifested as a factor in the economic life of mankind. It is one of the common mistakes of human beings to consider a part of a thing as a whole—a general tendency pointed out figuratively in the well known parable which tells of several blind men deciding the shape of the elephant differently by touching different parts of its body.

Economic Desires

The economic person, though deprived of his animality to a certain extent, is an incarnation of animal desires as far as his economic activities are concerned. He considers everything he does as justifiable or legitimate. His desires are always insatiable. He is shrewd, he knows how to manifest his character sometimes plausibly masked and sometimes nakedly. He tries to exploit Nature as well as his fellow beings to the utmost. He offers a good "consideration" (compensation) to his prospective victim, when he finds the latter hard to dupe. He hypocritically stresses the importance of commercial ethics. The traders who constitute the bulk of the economic men in the world have been unscrupulous, and, often cruel, in their business practices. The predatory activities of the commercial tribes in the eastern Mediterranean in ancient times and those of the British, Dutch and Spaniards in East Asia in the modern age are well known historical facts. Their old colonies in the Orient and in the Southern Regions have been part of their plunder and the bases for their subsequent activities. The coasts of our Inland Sea used to be inhabited by commercial people of this kind in the Ashikaga Regime. Indeed, their characteristic temperaments were the origin of the so-called "Chonin Konjo" (tradesmen's mercenary spirit) as contrasted with the "Samurai" spirit in the Yedo Period. Their temperaments were in sharp contrast with those of our farmers as well as of the "Samurai" in those days. The Japanese people in this period appear to have been very simple, judging from the Keian Ordinance (an ordinance issued by the Tokugawa Shogunate in the Keian Era) which was partly addressed to the farming class, reading, in part, as follows:

"You must learn to be commercially-minded, or else you might be misled by unscrupulous merchants in your transactions with them."

Mammon-Worship

In fact, money is everything to the economic individual. He worships Mammon only, while ordinary persons worship their ancestors. Really the world has now turned into a vast arena where bloody fighting for the acquisition of economic interests is constantly going on.

The question may be asked "What is the so-called economic thing?" It is an inanimate thing which the economic person has extorted from Nature as well as his fellow creatures in order to satisfy his desires. Every economic thing is entirely at the mercy of the economic person. He will say "You must take good care of every material thing in your hands." By this he does not mean to say "You must love material things," but "You must keep them in good condition, so that they may fill your future necessity." He does not mind a thing being destroyed relentlessly, once the necessity for it has disappeared. To him, a thing is not the object of love but the object of a desire. He is never governed by a lofty idea. His whole life is only an unbroken series of selfish deeds. He is not aware of the existence of a Godly element in human nature. He will not recognize that everything on the earth is a possession of the Almighty.

Production

Economic life is a life which human beings lead in relation to things. It comprises three forms, i.e. Production, Exchange and Consumption. According to our racial view of the Universe, the production of a thing means the fostering of a thing as a possession of God. Human beings are capable of bringing up what has been entrusted to them by God, but cannot give birth to anything. They produce their offsprings, but this production means only their bringing up of God's possessions. Human beings appear to have been endowed with the power of working on what has been created by God, but with nothing beyond it.

Consumption means the use by human beings of the creatures of God for their self-preservation. God wants every creature of His to be the agent of a certain action. It is God alone that has an absolute right to everything on the earth, whereas human beings are only empowered to work on creation to a certain extent.

Exchange is, in many cases, subject to social conditions, while production and consumption are subject to natural conditions concerning human beings and inanimate things. Exchange is apt to be controlled by selfishness, inasmuch as it often happens that one of the parties to a transaction is not fully informed of the other party's actual condition, especially when the latter is a long distance away. Another factor making for this situation is that many people are ignorant of the relative values of things.

Obligations

According to the conviction of our race, as every creature on the earth is God's child, human beings are bound to behave and work as intended by Him. That they are furnished with limbs and the brain clearly testifies to this. It is therefore against His will for a man to seek a condition wherein he can live without working; so long as he is fit to work, he must work. All human beings must help one another, and distribute the fruit of their labor equitably among themselves so as to render their community one great happy home. They must lay by part of the fruits of their labor against a rainy day.

With the advent of the currency economy period, it became possible for them to put aside these fruits in a much larger quantity than in the barter period through the use of currencies and certificates or "Saiken," but it has become of frequent occurrence that certificates which have an inadequate or in some cases no security at all behind them make their appearance. Their accumulation is steadily mounting—a state of things prejudicial not only to the individuals interested but also to the whole society. God allows human beings to cultivate plants and raise cattle with the object of using them in lieu of their physical power, but brands as contrary to the divine order in the Universe the action of controlling others by a vicious use of "Saiken" or claims.

Causes of Inflation

When there is a wide disparity between the amount of actual property or goods and that of nominal property in a country, an inflation is inevitable in that country, as the former attempts to approach the latter, and if it is not prevented, the country will be sure to be ruined eventually. The only way for any community to preclude this possibility is, as Sontoku Ninomiya (a farmer-sage who lived in the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate) said, for every individual in it to limit his consumption of goods and make over the surplus thus caused to others. The adverse effects of an undue increase in the amount of "Karategata" in our country were most pronounced in the latter part of the Nara Period in the latter half of the 7th century, which period

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS IN COUNCIL

LIKES JAPAN TIMES

Wants More Concrete Proposals on Regional Political Theory

To the Editor:

May I make a comment on the translated article entitled "Question of State Sovereignty in Regional Spheres Discussed", which appeared in the September 4th issue of your paper? Ever since the Manchurian Incident, this question has been of special interest even to us who have very little to do with laws.

We are well aware that laws and regulations unprecedented in history would be necessary for Japan to handle her relationships with Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, and French Indo-China as the leader of Greater East Asia.

I should like to ask you to publish more of such articles and would be very happy to be informed of a little more concrete proposals and arguments.

As one of the many readers of your paper, may I offer my congratulations on the remarkable improvement which your paper has made in recent months.

SANAE TAKATA

September 7, 1942

FIGURES LIE SOMETIMES

Land of Indian Princes Equals 35 Per Cent of All India

To the Editor:

Without any intention of raising any controversy, I should like to draw your attention to the article "Indian Problem Depends on Congress" which appeared in your paper on September 5th concerning the size of the territories under the jurisdiction of Indian princes.

The territories of the Indian princes do not constitute 45 per cent of the total area of India as was stated in your paper but only 35 per cent and their population constitutes 25 per cent of the aggregate population of India. Of these states, Mysore, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Baroda and Travancore form a very huge area and we had reports recently that the Congress movements have spread into all of these States except perhaps Hyderabad which was not mentioned.

However, having lived in Hyderabad for two years and knowing the political conditions of that State, I know how wide spread the Congress influence in that jurisdiction is. Regarding other states, it should be understood that most of the states like Darbhanga and Pratapgarh are under the Police and Revenue System of British India but during the past movements, both of these states were hot centers of the Congress movement. We had reports recently that Pratapgarh has not only participated in the anti-British movement but that its population has been imposed a collective fine by the British authorities. Ramnad and Cochin States have also been mentioned in connection with the spread of the Indian freedom movement.

"SUBJECT OF AN INDIAN STATE"

September 8, 1942

THE DIEPPE AFTERMATH

Britishers Had to Pay Dearly for Bad Offensive

To the Editor:

The British troops which attempted a landing at Dieppe on the northern coast of France last month seem to have received one of the most severest trouncings of their lives. The United Press correspondent's version of the soldiers, half-alive, with their arms and limbs mutilated, who hobbled into the field dressing station set up on the southern coast of England where the wounded men were brought is descriptive of a series of macabre debacles which the British have been re-enacting in all parts of the world. The U.P. reporter wrote:

"Dead-tired and battered wounded commando members from the French coast streamed into this dressing station for the treatment of arm, leg, face wounds—their price for the Dieppe raid. Many are suffering from the shock of exposure, and others were dressed in makeshift clothing.

"Men hobbled in from the bloodiest behind-the-lines scene since Dunkirk. Many had uniforms ripped in shreds. Probably England has not seen the behind-the-lines dressing station, such as this, since the last war. Men suffered silently. Doctors moved among the wounded quietly. Many silently smoked the first cigarettes they ever had since they left the British coast some time Tuesday night, sucking avidly and wearily cigarettes gleaming in semi-darkness.

"The station setup on the darkened street of this channel port consists of one large room, makeshift beds, makeshift operating tables, on which they are lying. Stretchers are placed around the room. Those who are able to walk hobble along between the shoulders of the stretcher bearers. Outside the dressing station ambulances are arriving with more seriously wounded soldiers.

"No women nurses are on hand. Men who have been administered first aid are rushed to the hospital. One of the worst cases was the soldier whose thigh was shot off.

"One major knelt on the ground, saying repeatedly to himself: 'I don't see how in the name of hell I came through it.' His shoulder was mangled.

"One youth who was shot through his legs refused to climb on the dressing table. When doctors attempted to dress his wounds, he shoved them away. I heard groans mostly mingled with curse as doctors shifted the wounded. One good-looking youth I spotted coming in through the door gave me a shock of my life as I started to leave the station, for the other side of his cheek was entirely shot off."

This was the price the Allies have to pay every time they attempt to launch what they call an "offensive."

K. T.

September 9, 1942